THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 213. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50
Clubs of five.....1.25
Clubs of ten.....1.15
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

BALTIMORE.

Knights Templar.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

Honor to Pittsburgh Knights.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND

Tremendous Crowd of Strangers.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, September 20, 1871.

Seldom, in the history of the "Monumental City," have so many strangers been seen on the streets, at the hotels, and elsewhere. Every hotel in the city is crowded to its uttermost capacity with guests from nearly every section of the Union. It is estimated that there are more than twenty thousand strangers here, about one half of whom are Knights Templar.

The preparations for the grand procession to-morrow are about completed. The honor of assignment to the right of the line has been conferred upon the Pittsburgh delegation.

There will be no lack of music in the streets to-morrow, as there are thirty-three crack bands here. Of all these, it is universally conceded that the Great Western Band, of Pittsburgh, "takes the rag off the bush."

HARRISON.

[By Associated Press.]

THE KNIGHTS IN SESSION.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The conclave of the Knights Templar convened this morning. Sir William Smith, Most Eminent Grand Master, delivered an address, after which reports were made by the several officers, and the entire session was consumed in official business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

D. P. Cartwright, of Elmira (N. Y.) Commandery, fell from the third story window of a hotel this morning, and was seriously injured.

MUSICAL RECEPTION.

The Grand Commandery of Maryland gave a musical reception at Masonic Temple to the visiting Knights to-night, the programme consisting of a promenade concert, supper and ball. The upper and lower halls of the Temple were thronged to a late hour. A large number of elegantly dressed ladies were present.

BANQUET.

At Barnum's Hotel the members of the Supreme Council for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States of Accepted Scottish Rite gave a banquet to the members of the Supreme Council for the Northern States.

PRESENTATION.

At Rennert's Hotel Sir M. A. Richards Muckle, manager of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, was presented with an elegant and costly set of equipments on behalf of the German Masons of Philadelphia.

SERENADES.

Dodwarth's band of New York, with a number of Masons, serenaded numerous newspaper offices to-night.

Judge W. M. Taylor, of Texas, a delegate to the Masonic and Episcopal conventions, is seriously ill in this city.

A CONTEST.

Baltimore Commandery No. 2 will present to-morrow a magnificent silver libation service to the visiting Commanderies showing the greatest proficiency in drill, and have selected as judges the following gentlemen, not members of the fraternity: Gen. John W. Horn, Gen. Adam E. King, Col. James R. Herbert and Mr. Albert Ritchie.

INDIANA.

Terrible Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—This morning, soon after the laborers commenced work on the Kentucky avenue sewer, a section of the bank on both sides caved in, covering the men in ten or fifteen feet of gravel and sand. Every effort was immediately made to rescue the unfortunate victims, and up to noon two had been taken out alive and one dead. Two others can be heard, and will soon be rescued. It is not definitely known how many were buried, but it is supposed ten or fifteen were engaged on that portion of the work at the time of the accident.

Later.—Five more dead bodies were recovered from the Kentucky avenue sewer accident this evening, and two more known to have been at work are missing and supposed to be in the bottom of the sewer, making the total number killed eight. The work of excavating is steadily progressing, and the last of the victims will be reached to-night. The following are the names of those killed, as far as ascertained: Jesse Barnes, Henry Dugan, Thos. Kennedy, Jno. Carr, Thos. Kearney, Jno. Haley and Jerry Sullivan. The accident is supposed to have been caused from insufficient sheeting, below which the earth had been excavated for two or three feet. The contractors say the work has been done in a precisely similar manner elsewhere. They think the accident resulted from the nature of the soil and continuous jarring of trains passing within fifty feet of the point where the accident occurred. The matter will be fully investigated by the coroner. Jno. Gibson, buried several feet in the sand, was rescued with but slight bruises. Three others engaged in the same gang escaped with very slight injuries.

The Indianapolis Fair Association have nearly completed the improvement on their new grounds South of the city. The fair will commence on the 25th inst. Over $20,000 in premiums will be awarded. A large number of blooded horses have already been entered, including the celebrated thorough breds of J. F. Spencer of Lexington, Ky.

ARGUMENT CLOSED.

The argument in the Bright perjury case closed this morning and the case was given to the jury at eleven o'clock, but up to ten o'clock to-night they had not returned a verdict.

CINCINNATI.

Grant's Departure.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—President Grant left this city this morning to visit Clermont county.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The *Gazette* special says President Grant this evening reached Georgetown, O., where he will remain over night. To-morrow afternoon he will proceed to Bethel county and will be in Batavia on Friday, where his reception will probably be informal. It is expected he will return to Cincinnati on Saturday, spending Sunday with his father in Covington, Ky. On Monday he will probably go to Chicago, where he will remain a short time, and then return to Washington.

THE EXPOSITION.

The attendance at the Industrial Exposition to-day was 20,000. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will commence to-morrow to sell half fare tickets on all trains, good for six days, the arrangement to continue till the close of the exhibition, which occurs on the 7th of October.

MEETING OF STEAMBOAT MEN

The steamboat men held a large meeting this morning to take action in regard to the amendments of the new steamboat law.

WILKESBARRE.

Trial Commenced.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 20.—The trial of Michael Kerns for killing two men at Scranton during the strike, now before the court, will occupy several days. The bill of charges preferred against W. W. Scranton, has been ignored by the grand jury.

PAID OFF.

The troops of General Osborne's division called out by the Governor to suppress the riots at Scranton, have been paid off.

NEW YORK.

The City Frauds.

HALL'S BACK DOWN.

Germans Forsaking Tammany.

FOLEY INTERVIEWED

Lond n Times on Tammany.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Hall Asked to Resign.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1871.

MAYOR HALL'S BACK-DOWN.

The recession of Mayor Hall from the course which he had signified his intention to pursue in reference to the Comptroller's bills has resulted in manifest quiet in regard to the municipal situation. The Mayor's action is at once an acknowledgment of defeat, and settles the case of the ring. Sweeny was anxious yesterday that Hall should back down. At an interview with that official he strongly urged the adoption of that course. Hall declares that the question between himself and Connolly is purely official. He thinks that the advice of O'Gorman in the case of those who have plundered the Treasury does not apply to the case of Connolly, and that he believes that Judge Barnard's injunction will hold until the formal withdrawal of Connolly from the membership of the Board of Apportionment.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Comptroller Connolly has written the following letter for publication:

Comptroller's Office, September 20.—To the Public: My attention has been called to an article in the *Evening Post* this evening, in which it is stated that vouchers to a large amount are missing from the office of the City Auditor's Department. The article attempts to implicate my only son, J. Townsend Connolly, who was an assistant auditor in the city department, and who is now temporarily absent in Europe for the benefit of the health of his wife, and whose return is soon expected. My son was only Assistant Auditor in that department, and the charge against him is shown by affidavits accompanying this note to be a slander as malignant and base, and part of the conspiracy of men having an interest, which I have not, in destroying these vouchers. My son was not Assistant Auditor under Mr. Watson, but under Mr. W. A. Herring, who was City Auditor. Mr. Watson was County Auditor. My first information about the loss of these vouchers was received from Mr. Storrs, Deputy Controller, in the fall of 1870, who was instructed by me to have them returned. I have always supposed they were so returned, until I learned otherwise, after the death of Mr. Watson. I have further to say, that the loss of the vouchers was well known to Mayor Hall, Mr. Green and Mr. Tweed immediately after Mr. Watson's death, and as soon as I ascertained they had not been returned.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.

Accompanying the above letter is an affidavit from W. H. Higgins, clerk in the city auditing bureau of the finance department of the city of New York, setting forth that the late James Watson, county auditor, had obtained from him the warrants and vouchers now referred to in the letter, a complete list of which is given. An affidavit from Richard B. Storrs, late Deputy Controller, says he learned from Higgins of the delivery of the vouchers to Watson, and on the 20th of August he addressed a letter requesting their return, as some were missing. He did not state whether the vouchers were ever returned. Among these are vouchers for labor and material furnished by Ingersoll & Co., and others to the following amounts: Keyser & Co., $299,307; John O'Donnell, $126,628; Ingersoll & Co., $773,580; C. L. Schuyler & Co., $463,037. 27 Edward Marener, $109,135.

MORE BONDS STOLEN.

The *Post* this evening announces on the highest authority that the vouchers stolen from Connolly's office on Sunday night a week are not the only ones missing from that office. Early in the summer, it is said, city vouchers for three million dollars were suddenly missed from the Controller's office, though it is only very recently that the Mayor or any other officer outside of the Controller's office knew of the abstraction of the documents, and will soon be brought to whose hands these vouchers passed, and who is responsible for their accuracy, was J. Townsend Connolly, son of the Controller, and who since left the country and gone to Europe, McIlerring taking his place. The *Post* says, however, that it has not learned whether the vouchers were missing immediately after Connolly's departure or not, nor has it any facts implicating him in the theft.

The man who stole the vouchers from the Controller's office on Sunday a week is known, and will be arrested in the morning. It appears that Connolly had nothing to do with the affair, which was instigated by the head of another department.

GERMANS FORSAKING TAMMANY.

The German movement against Tammany appears of greater magnitude than was at first supposed, and it has now transpired that the revolt among the Germans dates back to last year when their Tammany leaders created dissatisfaction by apparently ignoring the German influence, disregarding the efforts of the German citizens to secure municipal reform. In the Eighth ward alone, some twenty Germans of prominence, who were holding sinecure places under Tammany officials before the development of fraud occurred, are now said to be among the most clamorous in the ranks of the reformers. The friends of Connolly had a demonstration last night, at which every confidence was expressed in the integrity of the Comptroller, and strong denunciations against the Mayor were indulged in. A resolution was passed calling upon that official to resign.

NO COMPROMISE.

The *Tribune*, referring to the action against the alleged plunderers of the Treasury, says, the arraignment of Tammany cannot be left to the ring, and that if the robbers of our city are to be brought to justice, and restitution made, it is not possible that those whose hands are unclean can be entrusted with this weighty service. It thinks there has been such rapid progress made in the last few weeks, that no further compromise or compositions with the enemy must be accepted.

FOLEY INTERVIEWED.

The plaintiff, Foley, of the injunction case, tells an interviewer that Connolly has no affiliation whatever with the "Citizens' Committee" movement, and that he offered to make restitution in full, besides submitting statements which will criminate Sweeny, Tweed and Hall, and probably send these gentlemen to prison. He thinks if Connolly goes to prison he will take with him the rest of the ring.

WOULD NOT SCARE.

One O'Rourke, some time since a clerk in the Comptroller's office, who has acquired notoriety on account of his free use of information against the Comptroller, yesterday tried to see the managing editor of the *Tribune* about some publications which had been made in that paper derogatory to him. After ascertaining that he could not see that gentleman, he approached the city editor with uplifted cane and threatening words and manner, whereupon the city editor pitched him out of the door.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE COMMENCED.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman says that he will proceed vigorously against the men to whom payment of fraudulent claims have been made. O'Gorman did not desire to have his correspondence concerning the suits published, through apprehension that his efforts would be impeded.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Up to two o'clock this afternoon Mayor Hall had not officially recognized either Comptroller Connoly or Deputy Green. It is reported that he will issue no revocation order to the heads of departments.

Ex-deputy Storrs remains an attache of the Comptroller's office as Chief Clerk.

REPORT DENIED.

The statement made sometime since in a Florida paper that the whole of Orange county, in that State, had been inundated, is pronounced by the State Engineer, J. A. McDonnald, who left Florida after the publication was made, to be a pure invention.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

John Foley has addressed a letter to Mayor Hall, asking his resignation, on the ground that he is equally guilty with Tweed and Sweeny in the great frauds upon the city, and that he has said city officers should not remain in office when they have lost public confidence.

PAY REQUESTED.

The Department of Porks to day resumed its requisition on Connolly for money with which to pay the laborers on the parks and boulevards. The total amount of the requisitions since June 9th is $1,100,000, of which only $27,000 was received.

DENIAL.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien has issued a letter denouncing Tweed, Hall, Sweeny and Connolly, and denies the statements in some of the papers that he was secretely in league with the ring.

GENERAL M'COOK.

General George W. McCook, is in this city consulting a physician about the propriety of his returning to Ohio and participating in the canvass.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Two cases of Asiatic cholera are said to have appeared at Perth Amboy, Jersey, the victims being recently landed emigrants from Germany. Amboy is alarmed, and an ivestigation has been commenced.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

It is reported on good authority that the appointment of Comptroller will now be tendered by Mayor Hall to Wm. E. Warren. Mr. Warren is a Republican.

REQUIEM MASS.

A solemn requiem Mass for the souls of the Papal Zouaves who fell in defending Rome one year ago to-day, was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The steamboat Fort Lee was run into and cut down to the water's edge by the steamer Nercus, from Boston, this morning, off the Battery. The Lee was run aground. No person was injured.

ALL QUIET.

There is nothing new up to this afternoon. The situation at City Hall has a quiet appearance. The excitement throughout the city has subsided.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Assyria, from Glasgow, has arrived.

CALIFORNIA.

The Virginia City Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—The loss by the Virginia City fire is probably about $750,000; insurance $350,000. Four entire blocks in the centre of the business part of the city were burned. The fire originated from a defective smoke stack in a planing mill. A high wind spread the flames rapidly. The efforts of the Fire Department were unavailing for a long time. Many were injured by falling walls or scorched. None were killed outright.

STATE FAIR.

The California State Agricultural Fair at Sacramento is progressing. There is a magnificent display of blooded stock. The principal interest centres in the horse races, for which the largest premiums are given.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Tom Caston, one of the prisoners breaking the Nevada State prison, was recaptured. Another was tracked and severely wounded. The main gang is closely pursued by troops from Carson. It is believed the bulk of them will be recaptured.

ST. LOUIS.

Dead Body Found.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—The dead body of a man supposed to be Watt Llewelyn, formerly clerk of Shear & Laben, oil contractors in Boone county, was found near Jenning's station, on the North Missouri Railroad, six miles from this city. It is suspected he was murdered, as a pocket book which he had when last seen here is missing, but the body is so decomposed that it could not be told whether he had received wounds.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A pretty full delegation of prominent citizens representing the city at large, Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade and the congressional districts of the State, will leave here on Friday to attend the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore. They will be furnished a special Pullman car by the Ohio and Mississippi and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads

AQUATIC.

The Quebec Races.

QUEBEC, September 20.—In the four oared race to-day five Quebec and Renforth's crews started, Renforth's winning by two minutes.

In the single scull race Kelly was first, Chambers second and Percy third.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: *Gentlemen*—Oblige me with the use of your columns to notify the gentlemen who have been selected to represent the city of Pittsburgh in the National Commercial Convention, that there will be a meeting of the delegates at the office of the Mayor, Thursday, at 4 P. M., to determine preliminaries, and communicate formally with the chairman of the "Joint Committee of Arrangements." The Convention assembles on Monday, the 25th inst., *one day earlier* than published in our daily issues heretofore. I append a list of the subjects for consideration to invite suggestions from the Board of Trade or others interested. Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Subjects for consideration of the National Commercial Convention:

First—Railway connection of the cities of Virginia with the Great West. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Second—Education. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Third—Central line water communication between the North and South Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Fourth—Development of the gold and silver mines of the Pacific States and Territories. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Fifth—The enlargement of the more important lines of canals in the United States, so as to render them navigable for vessels propelled by steam. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Sixth—Encouragement of reciprocal trade between the United States and Brazil and the other South American States. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Seventh—Continuous inland water line communications west from the Mississippi river along the gulf coast to Rio Grande. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Eighth—Settled policy in the public interest in regard to the disposition of the government lands. Postponed from the Cincinnati Convention.

Ninth—Continuous water communication from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic Ocean. Postponed at the Cincinnati Convention.

Tenth—Railroads generally.

Eleventh—Department of Commerce.

Twelfth—American navigation interests.

Thirteenth—Revenue reform.

Fourteenth—Immunity of private property at sea in time of war.

Fifteenth — Direct trade between Southern Atlantic cities and Europe.

Sixteenth—River navigation.

Seventeenth—Construction of permanent levees and removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Eighteenth—Finance and Taxation, including civil service reform.

Nineteenth—Charges on passenger and freight traffic by rail and water lines.

Twentieth—To abolish throughout the whole country all licenses imposed on commercial travelers.

Twenty-first—Improvement of sea coast harbors.

Twenty-second—Ample railroad facilities from the Ohio river to the Central South.

Twenty-third—Fares and short weights.

Twenty fourth—Foreign immigration.

—Most of the principal railroads in the country and the United Line steamers will make a reduction of fare to delegates to the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Cholera in Turkey.

DEFENSE OF FRANCE.

Latest from Mexico.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION

FRANCE.

THE PEACE NEGTIATIONS.

VERSAILLES, September 19.—The negotiations for the final treaty of peace with Germany were temporarily suspended on account of the illness of Von Arnim, notwithstanding which, however, it was hoped, that the understanding upon the original basis would be mutually agreed to, but it is announced that the modifications of the convention proposed by France are of so serious a character that Herr Von Arnim referred the whole subject to the Government at Berlin. The exchange of ratifications of the treaty is therefore delayed. The settlement of all questions between the representatives of the two countries is regarded as certain.

DEFENSE OF FRANCE.

The plans adoped for the military defense of France include the fortifications of Champaigne and the erection of quadrilateral detached forts around Meziers and Charleville.

MEXICAN TREATIES.

Thiers demands that Mexico garrantees that it will keep faith with the treaties before he will resume diplomatic relations with that republic.

DISARMAMENT.

The disarmament of the National Guards in the Departments of Rhone and Loire is completed.

APPEALS TO BE HEARD.

The appeals of the convict Communists will be heard on Thursday.

DECREES ISSUED.

BRUSSELLS, September 20.—Decrees appear in the official journals to-day providing for a modification of railway fares throughout Belgium, and appointing commissioners to the London International Exhibition of 1872.

ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, September 20.—The health of Queen Victoria has been improved by her res dence in the Highlands

THE STRIKES.

The strikes among workmen in different parts of the country continue. A large number of sympathetic meetings were held last evening in London and elsewhere, and Odger, the leader of the workingmen's movement, is especially active in his support of the strikers.

LONDON "TIMES" ON TAMMANY.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial upon the condition of municipal affairs in New York. Referring to the frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the City Treasury, the *Times* says it presents a long legal contest, the issue of which interests all Americans and also the friends of self-government everywhere. The *Times* also says the alleged frauds will be criticized at the elections, and advises the citizens to put aside party interests, as otherwise the evil, checked for a time, will only recur in an aggravated form.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

LONDON, September 20.—While workmen were reopening the shafts of the Wigan coal mine to-day, another explosion took place, with terrible result. Five men were blown to pieces and many injured. Flames have burst forth from the openings, and preparations are being made to flood the mine.

STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The steamer City of Montreal, of the Inman line, was launched at Glasgow to day.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, September 20.—The steamship Weser, which sailed from Southampton for New York, takes £20,000 in specie.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. Wm. H Seward leaves this week for home.

ITALY.

OCCUPATION ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, September 20—The anniversary of the occupation of Rome was celebrated to-day with the utmost enthusiasm. Perfect order prevails.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

VERONA, September 20.—King Emanuel arrived here yesterday for a brief visit, and the city was illuminated last evening in honor of his presence.

THE CELEBRATION.

ROME, September 20, *Evening*.—The celebration continues to-night. Many buildings are illuminated, and the theatres, at which patriotic spectacles are given, are crowded. There has been no disturbance, although cries of "down with Popery" are occasionally heard in the streets. Troops are bivouacked in the public squares, and every precaution taken against violation of public order.

MEXICO.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 10, *via* HAVANA, September 20.—It is conceded by all that a majority of the members of the new Congress are favorable to Juarez. There is no sign of revolution.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ex-Minister Plumb, agent of the International Railroad Company of Texas, has arrived here. His object is to open negotiations for the completion of the railway to this city, and for its extension thence to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast.

REGISTRY ORDER.

By a recent order all foreigners are obliged to register their names within three months.

SWEDEN.

SCHEME REJECTED.

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The Second Chamber of the Swedish Parliament has rejected the scheme of the Ministry sor the reorganization of the army.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—A committee of the Legislature is now at work on the reorganization of the army. It has already agreed to make military service compulsory.

GREECE.

RETURN OF THE KING.

ATHENS, September 20.—King George has returned to Athens, from his trip to Denmark and Germany. He will again leave the Kingdom for a couple of days, going to Brindisi, to meet his mother, the Queen of Denmark, who is about to visi Greece.

EAST INDIA.

CHIEF JUSTICE ASSASSINATED.

CALCUTTA, September 20.—An attempt has been made to assassinate the Chief Justice of India. Two stabs were inflicted upon him with a dagger by a native. The Chief Justice was seriously wounded and lies at his residence in a precarious state.

SPAIN.

THE KING'S TOUR.

MADRID, September 20.—King Amadeus has, in the continuation of his tour of the provinces, gone to Gerona. He will return to Barcelona on Thursday to receive his brother, Prince Humbert, who is about to make another visit to Spain.

IRELAND.

"HOME RULE" CANDIDATE ELECTED.

LONDON, September 20—Butt, the "Home Rule" candidate for Parliament, has been elected from Limerick to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Russell.

TURKEY.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

LONDON, September 20.—Dispatches from Constantinople announce the appearance of the Asiatic cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna.

THE CAPITAL.

Ku Klux Affairs.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1871.

KU KLUX AFFAIRS.

The full Ku-Klux Committee met this afternoon, and adjourned till to-morrow, to await the report of the sub committee, which has not yet been agreed upon. It is said that the appropriations for the expenses of the committee have been entirely exhausted. This may prevent the sending of a further sub-committee to the South.

WEATHER REPORT.

The low barometer of Tuesday after noon in the South Atlantic States still continues, and is fall-n somewhat. That which was in New England has probably moved eastward beyond our stations, and the pressure has very generally risen from Virginia to Missouri and northward.

he high barometer in Minnesota has moved southeastward into Michigan, and the pressure has probably begun to fall in Minnesota. The temperature has fallen very generally east of Michigan and the Mississippi, and especially in the Middle and Eastern States. Threatening weather, with light rains, are still reported from the South Atlantic and Florida, and from New England. Partially cloudy and clearing weather in New York and Pennsylvania. Fresh northerly winds continue from the middle and East Atlantic westward to Lake Michigan and Tennessee. Light southeast winds have risen in Iowa and Minnesota.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably continue to rise on Thursday on the Atlantic coast, with cloudy weather from Virginia to Florida; partially cloudy or clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States and on the lakes; north and northeast winds from Chesapeake Bay to Georgia, and from Lake Erie to Lake Superior; northerly winds with clear weather from Kentucky to Alabama and Texas.

ORDER SUSPENDED.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed that the order of August 11, 1871, directing the removal of the Land Office from Humboldt to Independence, Kansas, be suspended until further orders.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Second Lieutenant Tenus, tried at St. Paul for embezzling the public funds, was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, to refund $1,500, and to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano returned to Mount Vernon, Ohio, this morning, called thither by the death of his brother-in-law, Harvey Lambert.

POLITICAL

Carl Schurz's Speech at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 20.—Carl Schurz made his promised speech at the Capitol to-day. An immense audience attended, representing all parties and all sections of Tennessee. His arrival in the Hall of Representatives was greeted with applause.

Governor Neil S. Brown made a few remarks, introducing him. The speech of Mr. Schurz was of great length, liberal, candid and impressive, and was well received. He began by stating that notwithstanding the captious remarks which have been made relative to his accepting an invitation from prominent men who had been rebels, he was happy to meet all streatched Union men, and equally happy to stretch out his hand to all men who had stood against the government during the war, but are now ready to work for the restoration of universal peace, harmony, friendship, and true brotherhood, and thanked the Unionists and Confederates, Republicans and Democrats, natives and adopted citizens, white and black, for the friendly welcome extended to him. He had no selfish aspirations. His audience had nothing to give him. He had attained the highest political position attainable to a foreign born citizen under the Constitution. He would utter the natural convictions of his mind, without fear and with impartiality. Proceeding to discuss the present condition of public affairs, he said:

A general amnesty should no longer be postponed, which would tend to disarm the feeling of alienation caused in the South by the results of the war, and a just, generous and conciliatory policy should be adopted. It was necessary to return without delay to the sound practices of a constitutional government. Local self-government should be restored to that freedom which belonged to it. Great abuses had grown up in the civil service, and must be corrected.

Our system of import duties needed changes. It is much reduced. A return to specie payments must be made; corruption in high places rebuked; the influence of corporations of tremendous power guarded against, and donations of public lands stopped. These were, he said, problems to be solved, and his views were shared by millions of liberal Republicans in the North. Some of them were of special interest to the South. He impressed upon the audience the importance of the attitude of the South in laboring for reform, so long as disorders prevailed. The North would not yield to its liberal progressive impulse. He said the war was not caused by antagonism between slavery and free labor. Slavery brought on the struggle and caused the defeat. It isolated the South from the world. France and England dared not interfere against free labor. The South should profit by the result of the struggle. Its cause was hopelessly lost and can never be regained.

He referred to the changing affairs in the South and the necessity of a change of the social and political organization, based on principles of equality. The reconstruction acts of Congress were not the offsprings of hatred and vindictiveness, but of stern necessity, to protect those who stood by the Union, white and black, to prevent future trouble. The Southern people would resort to all possible expedients except that of free labor in its true form, and free labor must and would be maintained, secured and developed, or the struggle must be fought over for those political privileges by all men free men maintain their rights. He asked if the South were placed in the position of the North, would they have done less?

The remainder of the speech was devoted to an exposition of his views on other topics, mentioned in the outset of his remarks. He addresses the Germans to-morrow night in their own language.

"SELF-MADE MEN."

Horace Greeley lectured this evening on "Self-Made Men" at Farwell Hall, to a large audience. He reached here at 7½ o'clock and left at 10 for Iowa.

Tidal Wave.

The New Orleans *Republican* says: We have been told of several families that packed all their household gods and goods ready to float away on the tidal wave when it comes. Indeed hundreds of persons were so frightened over the fear that they almost forgot daily cares in the excitement of a big flood. Don McParis says he has his skiff and fishing tackle in readiness and is anxious for the great crevasse, anticipating a happy time in a big haul of fish, but then Don always was thoughtless when hooks and lines could be used. We can name three families summering at Biloxi whose feelings were so worked on that two weeks ago they actually gathered together all their worldly effects and returned home, unwilling to be drowned anywhere except in New Orleans. The head of one family related to us how his folks, affected by the coming wave, had not only packed the furniture, but all sat dressed waiting for the cars and his presence to take them to a place of safety over fifty feet above the sea level.

WHY BOILERS EXPLODE.—Many scientific reasons have been advanced in explanation of those fearful accidents destructive of so many human lives, but probably none of them are of so frequent application as this: those in charge of boilers sometimes deviate from their ordinary practice, and drink something besides Pier, Damnals & Co.'s cream alemilk or something else.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain boarding at 173 Sandusky street, Allegheny. References required. se18

at its recent session by a vote of three-fourths of its members.

Resolved, That as it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from duties on imports a large portion of the revenue intended to defray the expenses of the government, to pay the interest on the national debt and the principal as it matures, such duties should be so adjusted as not to prejudice, but promote, the interest of every section and branch of industry as far as may be possible.

Resolved, That the large surplus remaining in the National Treasury after the payment of all the expenses of the government, including interest on its public debt, calls for a still further reduction of the public burdens, and in effecting that reduction regard should be had to relief from that species of taxation which, while it adds but slightly to the revenue of the country, taxes heavily its labor and productive interests, and we heartily approve the bills repealing the duty on coal and salt, which have already passed the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we refer with pride and admiration to the eminently wise, patriotic, honest and economical administration of President Grant, and we confidently commend it to the approbation of the entire country.

Resolved, That we congratulate the administration of the general Government on the reduction of taxes and the public debt at the same time, which could only have been accomplished by an honest and efficient collection and disbursement of the public revenues; that we endorse and approve the general policy of the national administration and of our own State Government in the conduct of public affairs, and that the Republican party, without any new departures, is equal to the correction of existing abuses and the perfection of needed reforms, and its mission will not have ended till they are accomplished.

Resolved, That the recent exposures of frauds in the government of the city of New York, unparalleled in the history of civilized communities, prove that it was as necessary to trust the Democratic party with the practical administration of public affairs as it would be to follow their political principles, and the recent elections in California and Maine show that the American people are generally of this opinion.

Minnesota State Convention.

ST. PAUL, September 20.—The Republican State Convention met at 12 M. to-day. It was the largest convention of any political party ever before held in Minnesota, numbering two hundred and six delegates. The first, second and third resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Minnesota, while earnestly desiring the prosperity of every section of our common country and the amplest development of commerce and manufactures, nevertheless regards agriculture as the paramount material interest of the nation, to which all other forms of industry should be held subordinate.

Resolved, That the essence of law is equality and universality, and that it is beyond the constitutional power of the general government to discriminate between the different classes of the people, to enrich those engaged in some pursuits by taxes levied on those engaged in other pursuits, thus making the same law a means of wealth for some while it is an engine of obstruction to others; that such a policy is as unlimited in its operations as human selfishness, and tends to absorb in the hands of the few all the wealth of the many, and thus create those great inequalities of wealth and poverty which threaten the very existence of our free institutions.

Resolved, That while we prefer indirect taxation by imposts on importations to direct taxation upon a basis of property, under a system of internal revenue, justice and policy dictate that the burdens of the Government should fall with the most weight upon the vices and luxuries of society, and with the least force on the wants of the multitude, and the Government should rather regard the prosperity of the great mass than the aggrandizement of those already wealthy.

The fourth resolution endorses the administration of Governor Horace Austin.

The fifth resolution declares the ascendency of the Republican party necessary to protect and secure the fruits of the great struggle through which it has just passed.

The sixth resolution endorses the administration of President Grant as practical and efficient.

The seventh and eighth resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the internal improvement lands owned by the State should be opened for immediate occupation by actual settlers at a reasonable compensation, their sale to be regulated by some system of appraisement and credit similar to that provided by our school lands, and that neither the lands themselves nor the funds derived from such sales should be diverted from the legitimate purpose for which they have been provided for their purpose until the law provides for their disposal, shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and to that end we recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment to that effect at the general election.

Resolved, That the railroads of the country, having been constructed to promote the interests of commerce, and deriving every power they possess direct from the people, are at all times and under all circumstances proper subjects for just legislation, tending to the promotion of the public welfare, and thus we recognize and enunciate the principle that in any conflict between the State and corporators transacting business within its limits, it becomes the duty of the State to protect its citizens by the exercise of every legitimate means at its command.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Horace Austin; Lieutenant Governor, A. H. Yale, of Winona, both by acclamation; Secretary of State, S. P. Jennison, of Goodhue county; Treasurer, W. M. Seager; Associate Justices, S. J. R. McMillen and J. M. Berry; Attorney General, P. R. E. Cornell.

Buffalo Hunt.

CHICAGO, September 20.—General Sheridan, with a party of invited friends, left this morning for a grand buffalo hunt on the western plains. The party consists of Lieutenant General Sheridan, General Rucker and Dr. Arch, of his staff; General Anson Stager, Chales D. Wilson and Samuel Johnson, of Chicago; Leonard Jerome, Lawrence W. Jerome, Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, General H. E. Davis, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., John Heckscher and Carroll Leavenworth, of New York; M. E. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and General Charles Fitzhugh, of Pittsburgh. The party go to Fort McPherson, on the Union Pacific railroad, and will march across the headwaters of the Republican and Solomon rivers to Fort Hays, on the Kansas Pacific railroad. The entire trip will occupy about fifteen days. Buffalo, antelope, elk, black tailed deer, wild turkeys and small deer are plentiful in that section of the country which will be traversed by these mighty Nimrods.

Illinois State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 20.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates to Congress from the State at large met here to-day. All the counties in the State, except four, were represented. D. W. Munn presided, and Daniel Shepard was chosen Secretary. J. L. Beveridge, of Cook, was nominated on the first formal ballot by a vote of 386 out of 491, and the nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

The following is the vote in detail: Beveridge, 386; Boyd, 86; Carr Dubois, 6; Renaker, 16; Medill, 1. On an informal ballot, Governor Oglesby received ninety-six votes, notwithstanding he most positively announced that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the party which preserved the Union from dismemberment, abolished slavery and established the civil and political equality of all men before the law, is entitled to the thanks of patriots, the confidence of the nation and the gratitude of mankind, and while the measure by which these noble results were rightfully accomplished must be sacredly maintained, the time has come when the enmities engendered by the war should yield to the friendships of peace.

Resolved, That the continuance of political disabilities imposed for participation in rebellion longer than the safety of the republic may require, not only tends to perpetuate feelings of unkindness among the people, but are incompatible with the principle of political equality which lies at the basis of the Republican creed, and the members of the House of Representatives from this State deserve the thanks of its people for their support of the bill for the general removal of political disabilities which passed that body

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine a fine assortment of Illustrated and Standard Works. JOSEPH McCLEAN'S room 9, 96½ Fourth avenue. Send for a Catalogue. se21:s40

WANTED.—A few live Men and Boys to distribute circulars among friends in this city and others, to collect the same and make canvass for the sale of the "Woman's Friend." Will pay by the month—extra wages. Call at No. 108 Sixth street. J. C. TILTON. se21:s39

WANTED—3 or 4 Carpenters at 189 Webster avenue. None but good workmen need apply. W. s. ERIL. se19:s31 189 Webster avenue.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, within 15 minutes walk of the Post Office. Address H. W. REED, Pittsburgh, P. O. se18

WAN

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. PLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½c.

STANTON, BEATH and victory.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

TURN OUT to the meeting at City Hall to-night.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

LET every Republican keep a sharp look out for colonized voters in the two city districts.

GENERAL McCANDLESS refused to serve in the army, because, he said, it was a war for the slave.

ADAM REINEMAN, Esq., had a character to save; therefore he declined the Democratic nomination.

WHY doesn't the *Post* publish the *Chronicle's* article on the city hall charges? Is it afraid of the truth?

WHY did the editor of the *Post* vote at the Republican primary election, and swear to support the nominee?

EDWARDS AND TAYLOR will go to the Legislature as sure as every Republican in their districts does his duty.

THE *Post* gives it up, and will write the obituary thus: Killed in the fall of 1871, by an overdose of "New Departure."

IF PENNSYLVANIA gives a good round majority for Stanton and Beath this fall, the question of the result of the battle of 1872 will be settled.

ELOQUENT SPEAKERS will address the meeting to-night at City Hall. Democracy will have an opportunity to see themselves as others see them.

THE downfall of Tammany through the vigorous blows of the REPUBLICAN press has dumbfounded and demoralized the Democracy. The *Post* has nothing to say over the loss of its friends.

WHY DOESN'T the editor of the *Post* answer the letter of Benton Kerr, as he threatened he would do, if we printed it. Come, neighbor, Benton throws down the glove, you dare not take it up.

WHAT does Mr. Birmingham, the Democratic candidate for Commissioner, think of the *Post* deserting him? Better get over into respectable company, Mr. B. The *Post* cannot appreciate you.

STEPHENS, WISE, Jeff Davis, Toombs, all consistent Democrats, say the four, teenth and fifteenth amendments must be repealed, that Democracy is pledged to it. The Pittsburgh *Post* does not deny it.

WE WANT to see three thousand people at City Hall to-night, to hear the opening addresses of the campaign. Coates and Hite, with Tom Marshall and Colonel Bayne, will entertain the audience. Let us give the speakers a warm and hearty reception.

BY AN inadvertence the name of General J. K. Moorhead was omitted from the printed li of citizens appointed to represent this community at the National Commercial Convention which assembles at Baltimore on the 25th inst. We gladly make the correction, as the General's name was on the copy sent to us.

THE *Post* pronounced the five per cent. funding loan, whereby the government saved in annual interest $2,000,000, a FAILURE. The wish was father to the thought. While the *Post* was engaged in ridiculing the efforts of the revenue officers to reduce the expenses of the government, by reducing the interest, foreign capitalists were anxiously absorbing the new loan.

REPUBLICANS, don't fail to attend the opening meeting of the fall campaign, at City Hall to-night. Eloquent addresses will be delivered on the issues of the contest. The questions of taxation, reduction of the National debt, refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest, and the general policy of the Republican party, will be ably discussed by competent orators. Every VOTER should attend these meetings, no matter to what party he belongs. The general aspect of politics will be discussed, and the policy of the two parties will be reviewed; so that every unbiased man can judge for himself to which party belongs the credit for our present proud position among the nations of the earth. Let every voter, who can, attend.

BOSTON honored itself recently by ordering a beautiful monument to the memory of its soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war, and dedicating it with im posing ceremony. One hundred musicians performed the overture of Stradella, which was followed by an appropriate hymn, written for the occasion, and sung by one hundred members of the Army of the Republic. Addresses followed by the Mayor and others, after which the corner stone of the proposed monument was laid by the Masonic fraternity. The city turned out in holiday attire, and the people made a gala-day of it. Honor to the memory of our brave boys, who died for their country; may the recollection of their brave deeds be perpetuated through all the ages to come.

IT WOULD have been difficult if not altogether impossible for President Grant to have selected any other gentlemen, in the whole country, in whom the people of all sections, parties and conditions, feel such perfect confidence as Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, Cushing and Meredith. They have attained eminence, have all occupied positions of the highest honor and responsibility, and are of the purest reputations. Lord Palmerston, it is said, used to regard Mr. Adams as the most accomplished diplomatist in Europe, and there is no danger that the dignity or the interest of our country will suffer in his hands. Mr. Cushing has for years been the trusted counsellor of Lincoln and Grant, and will be invaluable to Mr. Adams in the coming council. As to Mr. Meredith, prominent at the Pennsylvania bar, for six years Attorney General of this Commonwealth, and at one time a member of the cabinet of President Tyler, it is scarcely necessary to say that, as citizens of Pennsylvania, we are proud of him and confident that he will not be the least valuable member of this eminent representation of the United States at Geneva.

MORE than six years ago the world shuddered and America wept at the saddest tragedy that had ever convulsed a nation. More than six years have passed since the great, gentle, uncouth, wise and far-seeing statesman died. More than six years since the catafalque containing the dumb clay, over which millions wept, passed through the land, which was draped in the garments of woe. The world has kept turning since then, time has not stopped, great events have transpired and great and little men have risen and fallen, but the honored clay has rested at peace and undisturbed until Robert Lincoln and a few friends, with reverend hands lifted it and placed it in the new vault prepared expressly for it, and where it is to be hoped it may now rest for ever the object of the gratitude and reverence of future millions.

WE WONDER if we have offended our virtuous neighbor, the *Post*. Have we tread on the toes of the 'Umble Uriah, until he can stand it no longer? Are we to be denied the extacy produced by his flattering and complimentary notices hereafter? Indeed we are sorry, as we had hoped, by inducing him to daily look at us, to work a reformation in his case at least. He is young, and may yet be reclaimed from the dark and stormy paths of Democracy. We think if he were a Republican and not a purblind Democrat that he might possibly succeed in his efforts to be "indoctrinated in the theory of office holding." Poor boy, he has hard work to get through this fall. Everything is against him—Ku Klux Democracy—Tammany Democracy—Maine and California Democracy and last but not least Coffee-Pot Wallace Democracy—which has abandoned the State ticket and is vainly attempting to elect a majority of the Legislature, in order that Wallace, he of coffee-grounds notoriety, may be selected as the next Pennsylvania United States Senator.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET, with Prince Alexis on board, is at Falmouth, England, whence, after receiving coal and necessary repairs, it will steam for New York. The Czar of Russia has always shown a great partiality for this country. He has felt that in a great measure, Russia and America, with their vast territories and magnificent destinies, are isolated from European politics. He has doubtless, also felt that his freeing of the serfs and Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation were evidences of an inner sympathy between the freest and the most despotic nations of the globe. And beside all this, he has probably thought that, as no nation is so little likely to interfere with the ambitions of Russia, it would be advisable to make a friend of the United States. At any rate the Czar has always treated our countrymen with marked attention, and now sends his son to visit the new world, chiefly as an additional evidence of his regard for and confidence in his American friends. That the Prince will be well received, hospitably entertained and thoroughly sated with the gorgeousness and officiousness of his American reception we cannot doubt. And we regard the visit as one, second only in importance to that of the Prince of Wales.

POLYGAMY.

We are promised a solution of this troublesome question at last. The United States District Judge, McLean, has instructed the Grand Jury to indict any man in the territory of Utah found with more than one female, claiming such as his wife. In the preliminary investigation consequent upon the formation of the jury, several prominent Mormons were questioned as to their opinions on the subject of polygamy, and they promptly stated that they did not consider it adultery for a man to practice polygamy under the rules of the Mormon Church. These men were, of course, rejected from the jury, and none were permitted to serve who expressed, or were known to entertain such sentiments. Judge McLean, in instructing the Grand Jury, charged them that the laws of the United States forbid bigamy and polygamy, and Utah being yet a territory, was, of course, subject to all general laws applying in other portions of the country. The government did not recognize any belief or opinion antagonistic to law, and that under the law, having more than one wife, was punishable with fine and imprisonment. One of the Mormon elders is charged with adultery, by his first wife, and the subject of polygamy will come up at this trial, when it will be finally decided.

PETROLEUM.

The commercial world was astounded last fall, when the journals announced that this great product of Pennsylvania had grown to the enormous daily yield of twenty thousand barrels, or eight hundred and sixty thousand gallons. This quantity now promises to be increased, through the continued efforts of the well managers, and the careful management in the development of new fields. The demand for the article keeps pace with the supply, the world gradually discovering its superiority over all other articles as an illuminator, and it is fast being introduced into every portion of the civilized globe.

Its usefulness as a lubricator has long since been fully demonstrated, and its adaptation to the uses of all kinds of machinery, opens up for it an additional field as a market. Recent experiments with petroleum as a fuel have attracted much attention, and we have no doubt that before long its economy and superiority over coal in other respects, will open for it an additional purchaser. It is peculiarly adapted to the wants of railroads and steamships as a fuel, owing to the fact that it requires so much less room than coal, in laying in a supply for immediate use. Much labor and cost will be saved, besides, in handling it, and much more intense heat is attained. It is estimated that fully fifty per cent. is saved in the cost of fuel, and this with its other advantages will bring it into use ultimately.

BANISHED.

The Court Martial in Versailles has decided against the rioters, including the woman and children who took part with the Communists as is well known, and sentenced them to banishment. What good can come of such proceedings? These persons, incited by the stragglers from the defeated and demoralized armies of McMahan and Bazaine, famishing, in some instances, for want of food, with no government responsible for the care of the nation, did no more than might have been anticipated from any persons similarly situated. They had suffered enough under the monarchy of Napoleon, had been dragged into a miserable and disastrous war, and can any one dispute that their distrust of all rulers, was reasonable and to be expected? The siege of Paris had reduced them to the verge of starvation, and how could they know that the nondescript government at Versailles, which had done nothing but accept inevitable defeat, would be able to improve on the example of the monarchy, which had so signally failed? People want work and bread; they will intuitively follow the lead of those whom they think able and willing to supply them They see their emaciated children, and hear their cries for bread; they grow desperate, and will resort to anything rather than starve. Believing as we do, that such was the condition of the people of Paris after the flight of the *quasi* government, who can blame them for attempting to provide for themselves, in the absence of all law, and all rulers? It must have been desperation itself, which could drag out the women and children of Paris, from their homes. It must have been the last effort of an enraged people, previous to the final yielding up to the stark and dreaded scourge of starvation, which daily threatened them. Paris is quiet now, because it feels secure in its present government; of what avail will it be then, for France, to punish those women and children, the fatherless and widows, made so through the recklessness of a misguided and impotent government, whom it has failed, in trying times, to protect and nourish? Absolutely none. We hope and trust for humanity's sake, that the sentence of the too eager court-martial will never be executed. France can not afford to banish her working people, or the mothers and orphans of her slaughtered soldiers.

POISON.

The Greatest of Murderers.

It is the custom, whenever a woman is found to have been poisoning her relatives or friends, for the public to express their sense of the terrible character of her work, by calling her a Borgia or a Brinvilliers. Now, great as was the guilt of the famous French Marchioness, and in spite of the mystery surrounding many of the deeds of Caesar, the vilest of the Borgias, and rendering it impossible to speak with certainty of the number of his murders, it is singular that these two should have been chosen as the typical poisoners, when in our own times, and within the memory of many, a woman has been tried, convicted, condemned and executed who has every right, which villany and guilt can confer, to be styled the chiefest of murderers. We give below an epitome of her horrid history which we have condensed from the report of it in the celebrated collection of criminal histories, *Der neu Pitaval*, which in its turn drew its facts from the auto-biography of the woman herself as well as from the history of the remarkable case which was writen by her counsel after the execution.

GESCHE MARGARETHE GOTTFRIED was the daughter of John Timm and his wife, an industrious couple belonging to the humbler class of mechanics, and living in the Pelzer Strasse, in Pinneu. She was born in 1785, and was one of twins. The brother grew up wild, made disreputable acquaintances, spent more money than he had, and finally joined the army of Napoleon and disappeared. The girl, Gesche, was quiet, gentle, easily affected to tears, and the treasure of her parents. The old people were good people enough, but tried to appear better than they were, and laid so much stress upon the outward semblance of piety and religion that it is to that we must attribute the child's first lessons in hypocrisy. She was sent to school, where her gentle ways soon made her a favorite, but, deprived by the excessive closeness of her parents, of everything that was not necessary, she found that she alone, of all the pupils, had no pocket money. To supply this deficiency, at the age of seven years, she committed her first crime and stole from change received when sent by her mother to buy bread of the baker. That was the commencement of what was probably the most remarkable career of crime of which there is any record. Succeeding in her first petty theft, she continued to supply her little wants in the same manner, and growing bolder, stole small sums from her mother's pocket. The loss was noticed, but suspicion never fell on the beloved and only daughter, but rather on the wayward son, whose punishment was regarded with tears by the gentle Gesche. Buoyed by success she stole a larger sum, this time from an old maid living in the same house. In her twelfth year the child was taken from school to assist in the housework, and soon gained a name for industry and goodness which she retained for many years. She grew to be a handsome girl, and was sought in marriage by several young men but refused them all until, the dissipated son of a rich neighbor, was accepted for her by her parents and she was married to him in 1806. She brought peace into the family, and soon became the darling of her father-in-law as she was of her own parents. But Miltenberg, her husband, was a dissolute fellow, much given to drink and low ways, and she was not happy. Vanity and self love were her special characteristics, the indifference of her husband did not flatter them and before long she was carrying on illicit intrigues with two men, one of whom lived in another flat of the same house. For this man, Gottfried, she conceived an intense passion. She had two children and about that time, growing thin, she began to pad and paint and to wear numerous corsets to hide her excessive meagerness. She complained of the ill treatment she received from her husband who really was kind and generous to her. She was always in need of money, and, besides accepting numerous presents from one of her lovers, she stole large sums from her husband and from Gottfried, who, at that time, was the object of her affections. In 1813 her father-in-law died a natural death, but thereby Gesche became familiar with death for the first time. She grew tired of her husband, then hated him, then looked upon him as an obstacle which kept her from Gottfried, and determined to remove him. She complained to her mother of rats, and received from her some bread spread with arsenic. This she scraped off, and telling her mother the rats had eaten it off, received some more. Several weeks later she gave her husband some of it with his breakfast. He became very ill, and in a few days she gave him another dose in some soup, after which he died in terrible convulsions.

She played the part of inconsolable widow well, but somehow Gottfried did not seem to care for her as much as he ought. Shortly after, her third child was born, and then she set to work with all her wits to capture Gottfried. Imagining that the children were obstacles, she poisoned two of them, one after the other, then, because her parents said that with their consent she should never marry Gottfried, she poisoned them, first her mother, then her sole remaining child, and then her father, all five within five months, in the year 1815. So many deaths induced an inquiry as to their cause, and, without suspecting foul play, the last body was dissected and the surgeon announced that death was caused by inflamation of the stomach. She was now a widow of independent means, with no incumbrances, but Gottfried hesitated. In 1816 her twin brother came home from the wars, crippled and in poverty. She took him in unwillingly, and when, a few days after, he expressed some objections to Gottfried, she poisoned him. Still failing in her object she sold out her husband's business, thinking that Gottfried might marry her were she out of trade. He became sick, she nursed him she waited upon him, finally she went too far and was about to become a mother. Then she called upon him to protect her reputation. At first he consented, then hesitated, consented again, and again declined. Her love turned to hate. They had been called in church twice when he again hesitated, whereupon she determined to poison him and gave him arsenic in some orgeat. He became violently ill and she sent for a preacher and was married to him at once, and he died the following night. Her friends all pitied her, she seemed the picture of sorrow and desolation and spent much time visiting the poor. Meantime she borrowed money wherever she could and gave expensive presents to friends and servants. She was universally popular and was welcomed in circles of society much higher than her own. The child of Gottfried was born dead. Soon she had many suitors but refused them all, not, however, without borrowing money from them. She dressed expensively and went to theatres and public amusements, and also frequently visited Hannover where she had friends, the Kleins, who were very fond of her, and, being attached in some way to the court, gave her the *entree* to gay and brilliant society where she was greatly admired. But the story grows too long for our columns. She engaged herself to a young triumuing wore keeper, borrowed eight hundred dollars from him, poisoned him and stole some of his goods in which she afterwards cut a dash in Hannover. Meantime her fortune was rapidly squandering. The amount of money she stole from friends was not sufficient to make up deficiencies. She poisoned her intimate friend Maria Heckendorf because she had spoken disparagingly of her, and, though she did not kill, she disabled her, which was a terrible blow for a young woman dependent on her needle for support. About this time her finances had run very low, and she was forced to sell her house, renting one floor of it for her own use. She had in the meantime been giving poison about very recklessly; she killed a faithful and devoted servant, who had married and had one son whom she killed also. She killed an intimate friend, who was a music teacher, and the sole support of a blind old father. She went to Hannover and killed her kind old friend Klein and stole some money from him. She determined to marry the purchaser of her house, and with that end in view, poisoned his wife and several servants. The wife died, recommending her children to the care of the good widow, but the widower remained obstinate. She then conceived the wild idea that if she poisoned the whole family she would be the heir of their property. She attempted to carry out this design and sickened them, but not fatally. All this time she was the idol of the family, the bright centre of her social circle, and generally regarded as a most loveable and saint-like woman.

But the suspicions of her landlord were aroused at last by his sickness and some sugar like grains which he noticed in his bouillon and also on his ham. This last he took to a chemist, who at once pronounced the sugary substance to be arsenic. Two days after the widow Gottfried was arrested, amid the sympathy and condolence of the town, and carried to prison. Then it was that the hypocrisy of her physique was first discovered. Her hair and teeth, bosom, complexion and calves were false, and her extraordinarily emaciated body was concealed by no less than *seventeen* corsets, tightly laced, one on top of the other. These discoveries seemed to deprive her of her former spirit and little by little she confessed to *fifteen* murders and *fifteen* unsuccessful attempts, besides all those other crimes which we have attempted to chronicle above. Her trial was a tedious one and, although she was arrested on the 6th of March, 1828, she was not finally condemned until April 14th, 1831, and her execution by the sword, took place six days later. During this long confinement she showed no signs of remorse or repentence. She complained of seeing visions of her victims, but her vanity and self esteem were always uppermost. On the morning of her execution she refused to wear the coarse shoes which disfigured her feet, and begged a pair of white stockings, from a waiter, which she drew on over her dark ones, saying it would make her calves look better; and little traits of her ruling passions evinced themselves even on her way to the scaffold.

Thus after thirty-nine years of hypocricy and crime this woman's career was brought to a close in the 40th year of her age, and she was looked upon as such a psychological curiosity that to this day her head, in alcohol and her skeleton in a closet, are preserved at the Bremen Museum.

GENERALITIES.

THEY have just opened a new hotel in a Southern State capital, and one of the newspaper men who "assisted" writes: "It is a beautiful house. Amids: its bowers, its frescoed, grand, glittering parlors, the member of the Legislature, at $9 per day, can have his heaven and listen to the music of a sixteen-string band and the voice of his nightingale, and enjoy the felicities of the only paradise that perhaps will ever be his."

BARBERS should frequently wash their hands. A stranger whose nose had been gripped for the eighth time by the offensive fingers of his tonsorial managar, Saturday evening, blew the soap from his mouth and suddenly inquired, "Was the body identified?" "What body?" asked the startled shaver. "What body?" repeated the stranger in surprise. "Why haven't you been on a coroner's jury?"—Hartford *Times*

AN eccentric, unmarried venerable gentleman in Newport, R. I., who has a tomb stone erected in readiness for his decease (late may he return to the skies) changed to be in the cemetery the other day, when some of the ladies, strangers and inquisitive, inquired of him where he find the monument erected by the person who was not dead. He kindly pointed it out and listened to their comments, which were not very complimentary.

ALL beauty is not monopolized by the Caucasian race. In Keokuk the other day, at the State fair, a baby-show was organized, and out of twelve competitors the bouncing ebony image of Mrs. Chloe Franklin, a black woman, was unanimously awarded the prize as the handsomest infant in the group. A card was pinned on the victorious infant, stating that his parents were of the Kentucky stock owned at one time by Henry Clay.

A BOSTON newspaper, invites the next Republican convention to meet in that city. We have no objections on the score Democrats; but as humane lovers of our kind we scorn to seek a party advantage at the cost of blood and tears. The railway management of New England is such that if the convention accepts the fatal call its fate may be foretold in the lines of Campb ll:

"Few, few shall part where many meet."
—*World.*

ONE vote was lost by the Democrats in California thus: With considerable difficulty the voter deciphered a poster announcing that certain candidates would address the inhabitants of Gilroy and vicinity, and after a moment's deep meditation, exclaimed, "Vicinity! What's vicinity? I've lived hyar abouts nigh onto fifteen years, an' that ain't no such place, an' any party that don't know the geography of the country better nor that, can't get my vote."

THE Ocean Wave disaster, says the Mobile *Register*, has played sad havoc with a number of our best and most respected Creole families, the Laurendines, Bernards, Nicholas, and Laurents, five young girls and four young men being killed, and four or five wounded, out of a party of twenty, all related, who were induced to go on the excursion because it afforded them an opportunity, occurring seldom, of paying a visit to their relatives and friends residing at Bon Secours and Fish River.

ONCE more we hear of that fire old veteran, the Rev. Peter Cartwright, Methodist minister for 63 years and a presiding elder for over 50 years. This gentleman celebrated his 87th birthday on the 1st inst., at Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill. Just think of the patriarch, surrounded upon this touching occasion by 120 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren—population enough for a small township. There was a pleasant reunion, and the octogenarian was not too old to make an interesting speech.

A DIABOLICAL murder was committed at Toomsboro, Ga., on Wednesday night, August 30. Our informant states that a party of unknown persons, at the hour of midnight, on the day above mentioned, gagged and killed Matthew Deason, Sheriff of Wilkinson county, and also a negro woman in his employ, and threw their bodies into a mill pond near by. The bodies were recovered on Friday morning, and Sheriff Deason was found to have a gunshot wound in the head, while the remains of the woman gave evidence of having been badly mutilated with a knife.

A LITTLE girl six years old was on a visit to her grandfather who was a New England divine. "Only think, grandpa, what uncle Robert says." "What does he say, my dear?" "Why, he says the moon is made of green cheese." "That does he say, my dear?" "Why, he says the moon is made of green cheese." "That can't be, child!" "How can I, grandpa?" "Get your bible, and see what it says." "Where shall I begin?" "Begin at the beginning." The child sat down to read the bible. When she had read about half through the second chapter of Genesis, she came back to her grandfather, eyes all bright with excitement of discovery, "I've found it, grandpa! It isn't true; for God made the moon before he made any cows."

BROOKS, of the New York *Express* writes of the drama in Japan: "I went to the theatre the other night, in Kanagawa—a big institution, with no seats, but with rails to lean on. We all squat. The natives leave their penny and two penny straw shoes at the door, near the ticket box, and take tickets for them, as we take tickets for our hats or cloaks. It was a very funny sight to see four or five hundred shoes ticketed, with wooden straps attached to them, the straps written over in Japanese characters. No American can stand a Japanese theatre over fifteen minutes. It is not like the Chinese, all 'bang,' 'bang,' 'bang,' smash, crash, thrash, but it is, if possible, stupider (to us, at least.")

THE first wife of H. D. Newcombe, the Louisville millionaire who caused something of a flutter there some time ago, by inducing the Kentucky Legislature, as is alleged, to pass a bill making it lawful for a man having an insane wife to marry again, is still an inmate of a private asylum near Boston, without the least hope of recovery. She has been there for nearly twenty years, and first revealed her madness in Louisville by throwing her four children, one night, from the attic window of her residence into the yard below. Two of the little creatures were instantly killed. The others were miraculously saved from destruction, though they suffered for years from the severe injuries received. The unfortunate lady was passionately fond of her children, and the death of the eldest first deranged her naturally fine mind by causing a religious monomania accompanied by a morbid phantasy that God wanted her offspring, and that she was sending them to Him by taking their lives.

A YANKEE who has come from New England to settle in Pennsylvania, has been traveling all over the commonwealth and writing his impressions to the Springfield *Republican*. This is what he says of our city: "Pittsburgh has now attained a degree of development that makes her a power in western Pennsylvania, as Philadelphia is in the east, and under her influence no doubt the western section of the State is destined to improve much more rapidly than ever before. This was the one thing so long needed to give the State a proper start, and now that Pittsburgh really takes rank with Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago as a centre of trade and enterprise, we may turn our attention, as we have done, to the raising up of other cities in different sections, as in the case of Erie at the extreme northeast. From the momentum Pittsburgh has now acquired there can be little doubt that she is destined to continue the metropolis of all eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and a part of western New York, and the prosperity of Erie, however great it may become, will but feed that of Pittsburgh. But western Pennsylvania, although it has increased so much in railroad facilities, bears no comparison with the neighboring districts of Ohio in that respect.

THE FATALITY OF CONSUMPTION.

If we did not believe in the philosophy of cure brought about by the discovery of that unequaled remedy known as DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, we would hesitate before we published another article in its favor. It is infallible in its work whenever there is vital power enough left in the constitution to allow of its action, and to admit of its being digested and assimilated with the food. In the early stages of pulmonary disease, its action is quick and speedily arrests the cough and begins to re-invigorate the system. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is never a debilitating medicine. By a gradual but sure method, the rich and balsamic juices of which it is composed are soon digested, to be added to the blood and endowing it with a newer and more plastic power. Let not the incredulity which has prevailed with regard to the curability of consumption delude you of your life by treating with contempt so valuable a remedy as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is known to be. Thousands of persons have received the benefit of its salutary action, and we have no doubt but a timely resort to it would be instrumental in adding years of life to many a suffering invalid. Sold at Dr. Keyser's Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1. A pamphlet of 32 pages on Chronic Lung Diseases. Sent wherever it is wanted.

HAVE RECEIVED

A large supply of American Isinglass.
A large supply of Coop r's Gelatine.
A large supply of Cox's Gelatine.
A large supply of Chamois Skins.
A large supply of Mediterranean Sponges, all kinds.

Twenty-five casks English and Scotch Ales and Dublin Porter.

Also, a splendid stock of medicinal liquors, and a full supply of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Colognes, Perfumes, Soaps and Pomades, of every description. English and Domestic of all kinds. Hair Renewers and Hair Dyes, every variety. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles or anything in the line will find it to their advantage to call at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, where you will find the most complete assortment in the city.

OVER-DOCTORED.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over much. When nature needs only the g nte stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopoeia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At the period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation and the heavy dews and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixir, which has long since driven more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendid engraved label, and a *fac simile* of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Splendid Stock

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

MOORHOUSE

& CARSTEN,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO,

347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

At 25c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, a large lot, full size.
At $1.50, Ladies' Real Pontoosuc Skirts, regular price $2.50.
At $2, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts—fine goods, a great bargain.
At 50c., Light Poplin Skirts.
At $2.25, All Wool Square Shawls, full size.

NEW FALL

SHAWLS

AND

Estella Scarfs.

Velveteen Cords and Terrys.
Black and Colored Velveteens.

NEW STYLES IN

FALL HATS.

Ladies' and Misses' Straw and Fancy Gimp Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Velvet and Felt Hats.
Boys' Fe t Hats.
Infants' Lace Caps and Bonnets.
At 25c., Brow. School Hats.
A Fresh Stock of Hamburg Edgings.
Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Neckties.
Mo lery, Gloves and Underwear, at

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

155, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's

MERINO

UNDERWEAR.

Full Lines, All Grades, for

Fall and Winter Wear,

NOW OPEN.

New Lot of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,

JUST RECEIVED.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

IN

Every Department,

AT

JOSEPH

HORNE

& CO.,

RETAIL,

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Fall Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,

OF ALL GRADES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest in the City.

THE

"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

Those are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

The Stock is complete in every department with the Latest Novelties in Fall Goods. The attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is especially invited to the large stock of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids, Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas, Japanese Silk Robes, Black Silks, Black and Colored Velveteens, Heavy Cord and Terry Velvets, Silk Velvets, Ribbons, Scarfs, Gloves, Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Skirts, Shawls, &c., of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, which are offered at Low Prices at WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

"AKRON

SEWER PIPE CO.,"

(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both rinr and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well. It has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and freer her, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.

REFERENCES:

JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna. R. R. Co.
URIAH HAGOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.

Office and Warehouse:

Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

Send for Price List. mv13:n36

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the followin

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 8th, 1871.
jy17.w28

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city lim

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au23oll

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862 will, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special advantages in reinvesting. We consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their five-Twenties, of exchanging them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing as we are told 6 per cent. We call the particular attention of investors to OUR REALIBLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Oil sections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.

BANKERS,
Buy and Sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, September 19, 1871. }

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862	115¾	115¾
" 1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	114	114
" 1867	114¼	114¼
1868	114¾	114¾
10s	115¼	115¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	93½	93½
Do Scrip	88½	88½
Erie	48¾	48¾
Reading	114	113¾
Lake Shore	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	121	121
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Chicago & N W	69	69
Do Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Common	61¾	62
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Wabash	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	82	82
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾	41¾
Pacific Mail	51¾	52¾
West. Union Telegraph	69¾	69¾
Adams Express	54	54½
U. S. Express	56	56½
Wells, Fargo	51¾	52¾
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	93¾	
Reading R. R.	113¾	
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	
Lehigh Navigation	54	
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	51¾	
Camden & Amboy	123¾	

—We clip the following from the New York *Produce Exchange* circular:

The receipts of flour and grain at Western lake ports for the week ending September 16, 1871, aggregate 146,681 bbls flour; 1,037,976 bu wheat; 1,453,764 bu corn; 1,181,197 bu oats; 314,390 bu barley; 135,190 bu rye, and the receipts at the seaboard ports for the same week are aggregate: Flour, 230,218 bbls; wheat, 1,721,031 bu; corn, 1,004,737 bu; oats, 576,659 bu; barley, 41,212 bu; rye, 18,407 bu.

The shipments from lake ports for the week ending the 9th inst. were: Flour, 113,999 bbls; wheat, 1,437,817 bu; corn, 1,444,053 bu; oats, 1,140,181 bu; barley, 302,348 bu; rye, 33,866 bu.

Of the shipments of wheat from the same ports of 1,437,817 bu, 677,782 bu were for Canadian ports and 735,564 bu to Buffalo and Oswego for the week.

The shipments from Europe for the week ending September 14, 1871, from the seaboard ports of Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., were: Flour, 17,295 bbls; wheat, 1,350,005 bu; corn, 475,651 bu; rye, 75,494 bushels.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1871.

Gold dull at 114¾@114¾. At one time there was a difference of ⅛ between cash and regular. Clearances, $40,500,000. Governments opened steady, but after the Treasury purchase, declined from ⅛ to ⅜ on 5-20s of January and July and 16-40s. The amount offered at government purchase was $6,904,550. Awards $3,000,000 at from 112.23 to 112.69. The stock market was active and feverish. The bears resisted advance from the recent depression, and sold almost the entire list, but prices moved up in spite of their hammering. Western Union and Lake Shore were the most active of the speculative list. Fort Wayne and New York Central are quietly advancing on investment orders. There was liberal business transacted in Ohios Wabash, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Union Pacific. The market closed steady with a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Money easy at four to six per cent.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 118¼@118¾; do of '62, 115¾; do do '64, 114¾; do new 5's, 113¾; do '65, 114; do '67, 113¾; do '68, 114; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 90¾; Tennessee old, 76; do new, 72; Virginia new, 69; do old, 68¾; North Carolina old, 40; do new, 24.

MISCELLANEOUS — Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 11; do preferred, 24; Adams Express, 56¾; Wells, Fargo, 52¾; American Merchants Union 5's, 57¾; United States 6s, 56; Pacific Mail, 51¾; N. Y. Central, 93¾@93¾; Reading, 114; Hudson, 96; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 135; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120¾; Northwestern, 68¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 109; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 61¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred, 60; Chicago & Alton, 114@115¾; preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 41¾@42; C. C. I. & O., 13½; Lake Shore, 107¾; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 26; Central Pacific bonds, 101; Union Pacific bonds, 90.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4½; refined 4½@4¾; Pearls, 6; Potash, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BRESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Common to fair, 4@5c; choice, 6 cts.

BUTTER—Good to prime roll is in demand and is selling at 20@23, and choice may be quoted at 24@25. For the lower grades the market continues very dull, and, with fair arrivals stocks are accumulating.

CHEESE—Is firm and somewhat excited, and we advance our quotations another half cent per lb; prime Ohio Goshen, 11¾@12; Factory, 10¾@11; Dairy, 9¾@10.

CANNED FRUITS—The market for this class of goods is moderately active, but devoid of any features worthy of special notice.

CIDER—Is quiet; the receipts, as yet, have been small and mostly of a common quality; we continue to quote nominally at 3@4$ per bbl.

COUNTRY MEAT—Is dull and neglected, though the stock is pretty well reduced.

Country Lard, 8@8¼.

CARBON OIL—Is steady and moderately active but unchanged, 22¾@23, in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

Essential Salts—Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80@85 cts per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report some few sales of new crop Peaches (to arrive,) at 9@9½ cts. Nothing doing in apples.

EGGS—The demand seems to be improving somewhat, but prices remain unchanged at 20@22—holders generally asking 22 for fresh.

FRUITS—The receipts of Apples continue comparatively light and the supply particularly of those in sound condition and of good quality, is considerably reduced; we continue to quote common to medium at $1.75@2.00, and prime to choice at $2.50@3.00. Peaches, in light supply and unchanged at $1.00@2.50 per bushel. Quince generally reported dull, and quoted at $ @5 per bbl. Grapes, in good supply; sales at 3@5 cts per lb.

FLOUR—The market is steady and firm, but the demand is only fair, being entirely in local trade; white prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote good to choice spring extras, at $6.50@6.75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $6.90@7.00; and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in demand, and, in consequence, prices are tending upward, good to prime red sells readily at $1.28@1.30, and white is still quoted at $1.35@1.35. Oats in fair demand and steady but unchanged; black, 40@41; mixed, 42½@43½; white, 44@45—sales 2 cars white reported at 44½, free in elevator. Shelled Corn is steady with some inquiry and but little offering—the supply in this market is pretty well reduced though prices are without quotable change; may be quoted in bulk, by the car load at 63@65, for mixed to prime yellow. The receipts and offerings of Rye continue very meagre and, in consequence, prices are well maintained, 83@85. There is an improved demand for Barley, especially for No. 1 spring and if anything the market is firmer; we now quote at 80@82. It is difficult to quote fall Barley—so far as we can learn there has not been any sold in this market as yet.

GROCERIES—There is but little new in the grocery trade the market is comparatively quiet, not only here, but also at the sea board. The excitement which pervaded the Coffee market has almost entirely subsided, and while there is no change whatever in prices, and the stocks in first hands, are very small to what they have been for several months, yet the feeling is not so strong and the impression is pretty generally entertained that the top has been reached at last; good roasting Coffees being quoted at 25c. Sugars are quiet and inquiry for this than any other grade, and the stock is very light. Sugars are quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 14; A, 13¾; B, E, Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; prime, 11; fair, 10½. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, 11¾. Yellow, 11¾; C, C, 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18¾. Java, 29@30. Mocha, 45. Rousted Coffee—J. S. Dilworth & Co's pure, 22. Lower grades, 21.

SYRUPS—Havana, 70@75. Porto Rico, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Syrup, 90@95.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Unground—Cassia, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 70. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HONEY—Steady at 25@30 cts per lb.

HIDES—Slaughter, 12@13¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1.05 per ton.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HAY—Baled is in steady demand and we can report regular sales of tight pressed, by the car load, at $24@25.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Rockport, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $21@22 for Bran; $23@25 for Sec onds; $ @25 for Middlings, and $43@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Receipts increasing, market less active but prices remain unchanged at $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is firmer and we now quote No. 1 at 70@72, in round lots, and 70@75 in a small way.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 1@2¾ cts.

POTATOES—The market is steady demand and regular sales at 55@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7½; sugar cured shoulders, 9¼@10; ribbed sides, 8½; clear sides, 9¼; Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 16@16½. Prime kettle Lard, 9¾; in kegs 10½; refined Lard, in tcs 10¾. Dried Beef, 18@18¾. Mess Pork, $14@14.50.

POTATOES—There is some inquiry for Irish and we can report sales of prime Chilis and Peach Blow Rose at 60@70 cts per bushel. Sweets abundant but unchanged; $2.50@3.00 per bbl for Baltimores, and $3.50@4.00 for Jerseys.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts for mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is in good supply and dull; cannot be quoted above $3.25@3.50 per bushel, in small lots—car load sold the other day at $3.45. Clover Seed, in the absence of sales, quoted at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1871. }

Trade in petroleum has been so exceedingly dull recently, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, that it is scarcely worthy of notice. Occasionally there is a light improvement reported in the east, for refined, but it never amounts to much and is always of short duration; last week a slight advance was established and lost, and this week the same thing has been repeated. The General feeling among operators is that any material or permanent advance in the value of refined this year is not likely to be realized, and this being the case they contend that crude must, sooner or later, rule lower; with average stocks, not only in this country but also in Europe, and with a steady increase in the production, and with no reasonable probability of any improvement in the price of refined, together with the fact that there is no margin for the refiner at present quotations, cheaper crude oil seems almost inevitable.

CRUDE.

Nominal at 12@12¼ for seller September; 11¾@11¾ seller all year, and 12¼@12¾ buyer all year. Parker still quoted at $4.60@4.62.

REFINED.

Spot or seller September, 23¾@23¾c; October, 24¾; November and December, 24¾@24¾. No sales reported.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

A'laddin Oil Works, account J. Clark			74		
Fairview O W, account Duncan & Y			46		
Hiddekin Co's O W, account Bates & G			154		
Standard O W, account Thos Hackett			350		
Peerless O W, account Duncan & Y			221		
Silver O W, account Duncan & Y			471		
Sunbeam O W, account P Hutchinson			160		
Eagle O W, account r Hutchinson			474		
Lansing O W, account Bates & G			154		
Brilliant O W, account W Stewart			496		
Triumph O W, account P Hutchinson			234		
Hillandale O W, account Thomas King			468		
Total			4,342		

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 156 bbls ref. oil to Lo					
gan, Bro. & Co., Phila.					
Mentzer, H. & Co., 53 bbls refined oil to					
Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.					
Hallock & Firing, 328 bbls refined oil to					
Waring, King & Co., Phila.					
Total			472.		

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Braun & Warner, 4 0 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philda.					
John Spear & Co., 53 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.					
Wm. McKelvy & Co. 328 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.					
Kirkpatrick & Logan 106 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. Co., Philadelphia.					
National Oil., 206 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.					
Forsyth Bro. 402 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.					
Standard Oil Co. 206 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.					
Citizens Oil Co., 310 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.					
John Spear & Co., 51 bbls ref. oil to G White Harrisburg.					
Total			2,062 bbls.		

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 12 M.—Market quiet but steady and holders somewhat anxious; exporters of indifferent refined petroleum are offering for September at 24c; crude firm; no demand for crude at that price and nothing actually at 14¾c; crude 13¾c; 9 P. M.—Market dull but steady; the only transaction reported in refined was 1,200 bbls to New York by vessel this month at 24c for futures; buyers unwilling to go above 24¼c for either month; crude: small transac tions made at 13¾c; 500 bbls reported at 13¾.

OIL CITY, September 20, 11:15 A. M.—Market here is quiet and firm; little disposition to buy or sell on both parties equally reticent. Oil City held at $5; Lower Creek at $4.75@4.80.

11:45 A. M.—Market nominal, $4.75; nothing doing.

PARKERS, September 20, 12 M.—Market quiet; $4.60@4.62½; nothing doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 20, 12 M.—Market held firm at $4.55, delivered at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, September 20, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm; P. T. Co. $4.45@4.50; Church Run $4.60@4.75.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far this week have been large, which is evident from the fact that there were not pens enough to hold them all to-day; the market thus far has been sluggish, as buyers generally are holding off, expecting as the offerings are large, to force a decline, and the indications at this writing are that they will be successful. The average, quality, so far as we could learn, is hardly as good as it was last week, the great proportion of the arrivals consisting of the common grades, but as stock yet unmarked, it is probable that all the different grades will rule lower before the close of the week, as the supply is large and buyers are aware of it, and will, in consequence "bear down" strong. Already some of the commission men report prices off a ¾ as compared with last week, but even with this buyers do not seem to be satisfied; they allege that prices are still too high here for the eastern markets and that there must be a still further decline. However, in case the receipts should drop off during the balance of the week, it is possible that the expectations of the eastern men may not be realized; but, otherwise, a further decline at present is almost inevitable.

Prime to extra 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, quoted at 6¼@6¾; good 1,100 to 1 200 lb steers, 5¾@6¼. Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, 4¾@5¾. Stock steers averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs, 3¾@4.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
18	18,340	5 10	12	19,280	6 37
	21,480	5 25	2	2,560	5 75

Smith, Watson & Bragg, sold:

10	9,730	4 60	10	10 030	4 40
18	20,070	4 75	19	18,730	4 60
21	20 660	4 30	37	33,480	5 00
14	11,210	5 00	28	27,100	4 60
21	23,840	4 60	15	13,450	4 05

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

10	18,920	—	40	21,600	4 40
16	19,200	5 30	17	17,280	4 75
16	18,210	4 90	5	5,370	5 00
17	21,110	5 25	16	9,050	5 10
13	19,200	5 30	38	41,230	5 10
38	41,570	4 70	17	17,150	4 90
14	13,260	4 40	4	4,000	4 90

Sadler, Haven & Co sold:

25	38,450	5 00	20	18,330	4 00
11	11,080	5 10	14	12,505	5 10
1	11,330	5 10	6	6,520	4 75
36	38,870	4 50	13	6,700	5 56
28	31,090	5 25	51	64,910	5 45
12	15,500	6 00	46	40,700	3 65
19	18,620	4 25			

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

40	41,200	4 45	19	18,250	4 25
8	7,248	4 12	59	55,920	4 00
36	37,530	4 60	17	17,240	4 20
40	41,640	4 35	21	20,000	4 25

Orr & Williams, sold:

20	34,960	5 10	18	20,880	5 05
18	21,450	4 90	2	2,520	6 60

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair, and with a steady demand, particularly for the better grades, the market is fair and prices fully maintained. Prime to extra 100 to 110 lb sheep quoted at 5¾@5¾; good 85 to 90 lb averages, 4¾@5¼; fair, 75 to 80 lbs average, 4¼@4¾; Scalawags, $1.00@2.50 per head. Lambs, quoted at 4¾@5¾. The market for this class of stock continues remarkably steady, and dealers generally are inclined to think that there is but little prospect of any reaction this year, from the present fact that farmers are indifferent about selling—many of them in this section of country would rather buy than sell.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
104	7,490	3 50	13	1,300	4 85

Smith, Watson & Bragg, sold:

257	17,800	4 60	100	9,940	5 45
199	16 110	4 41	211	16,520	5 45
195	19,870	4 25	409	35,310	4 70

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

173	15,710	5 35	177	18,140	5 25
188	19,970	4 65	192	16,910	4 65

Sadler H & Co sold for

182	17,280	4 45	190	18,180	5 00
99	per head	4 65	191	18,540	5 25
368	31,160	4 25	188	15,740	4 85

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

27	2,470	4 60	292	25,380	4 62
116	9 860	4 87	371	36 970	4 62
196	17,040	5 37	170	8,910	5 40
77	6 960	5 40	100	6,500	3 40
144	8,070	5 00	344	34,330	4 60
182	16,010	4 75	175	13,460	4 37
359	30,540	5 00	100	6,160	4 35

HOGS.

The hog market, since the date of our last report, on Saturday has ruled steady; Philadelphia hogs ruled no higher—but Yorkers on Monday and Tuesday jumped 10@15 a 100 cwt. To-day, however, under the influence of increased receipts, the feeling was weaker, and it is expected that prices on all grades will drop 10 perhaps 20 cts per cwt within the next 24 hours. Quotations may be fairly given at 5 15@5.25 for corn fed Philadelphia; 5@5.10 for good to prime ditto, averaging 225 to 250 lbs; 4.70@5. Stillers 4¾@4¾; as already intimated, it is not likely that these prices will be realized by to-morrow or next day.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
100	25,800	5 05	170	24,850	5 05
89	20,760	5 20	62	13,080	4 90
112	21,830	4 60	55	14,790	5 15
101	24,420	5 10			

Holmes, L & Co sold:

76	21,110	5 35	36	10,090	5 20
54	13,110	5 00	153	35,430	4 90
63	13,290	4 80	240	72,370	5 25
74	23,000	5 25	23	6,760	4 50
75	12,750	4 65	42	9,950	4 25
42	11,120	5 20	88	19,200	4 70
16	4,160	5 20	18	4,440	4 7
74	13,810	4 25	37	11,540	4 25
70	18,240	5 05	47	11,500	5 00
45	9,300	4 75	39	9, 90	4 87
101	23,990	4 90	46	11,110	5 00
50	11,240	4 90	22	4,990	4 60
31	11,430	5 05	91	23,660	4 90
61	11,900	5 10	100	25,470	4 85
39	9 450	5 25	92	16,580	4 65
25	4,280	4 50	73	5,540	4 62

Hazelwood & B sold:

148	45,530	5 12	23	4,220	5 10
108	23,070	4 80	48	1,950	4 90
45	10,320	4 90	141	32,960	4 85
59	9 500	4 80	15	13,360	5 20

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

83	20,230	5 25	48	13,570	5 20
52	12,750	4 80	146	21,790	4 60
224	56,190	5 00	60	14,120	4 87

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

93	20,760	4 80	16	2 980	4 70
46	14,540	5 10	55	11,500	4 80

Orr & Williams sold:

12	4 660	4 90	31	7,310	5 10
82	15,720	5 10	43	8,310	4 50
101	24,120	5 10	53	13,000	5 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 20, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93. Money 93¾ for account. 5-20s, '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, September 20—5-20s, '62, 95¾.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes 56f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾@9¾d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm and steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring closed steady at $1.10¼ for September; $1.17 for October; the afternoon from at $1.16¾@1.17 for September.

CORN—No. 2 mixed excited and active; closed at 48¾@48¾c for September; the afternoon firmer at 48¾@48¾c.

OATS—No. 2 active; closed at 30¼c.

RYE—No. 2 easier at 64¾@64¾c.

BARLEY—No. 2 active at 63¾@67¾c.

HIGHWINE—Active at 89¾c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, heavy and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady and firmer at $4.25@4.60.

CATTLE—Dull and weak at $2.35@5.55.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 8,000.

SHIPMENTS—5,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 20,—Cotton firm; middling upland 20¾c. Flour dull, and holders anxious to sell; superfine western and State, $5.60@5.90; common to good extra, $6.25@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@7.00. White wheat extra is $7.61@7.75; St. Louis, $6.30@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky firm at 94¼@95c. Wheat active and advanced; spring No. 2, $1.45@1.46; amber red western, $1.50@1.57; amber Michigan, $1.57@1.61, white western is $1.62@1.66; No 1 Chicago, $1.70. Rye barley and malt quiet. Wheat active and advanced; western mixed in store, 71¾@72¼; afloat; yellow 74¾@75c. Oats firm; western and Ohio, 49@53c. Hay firm. Hops firm, at 40@55c for 1871. Tallow firm, 10¾@11c for 1869 and 8¾@9c for 1868. Leather firm, at 26@29c. Orin ico, 25¾@27¾c. Wool firm. Crude, 40@42c; fine delaine, 45@47c; fine merino, 43@45c; coarse, 40@42½c; western 34c. Coffee quiet; Rio 14¾@17¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; refined quiet. Molasses quiet. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum crude 14¾c; refined 24c. Pork dull; mess nominal $18.50; prime pork $16@16.50; prime mess $19.50@20.75; September $13.50; January $14. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles active; long clear 9¾@9¾c; shoulders 7¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle dried 9¾c. Butter steady; western 10@18c; State 15@20c. Cheese firm at 9¾@13¾c.

Metals—Copper: manufactured steady; Ingots lake firmer at 28¾@29¾c. Iron: Scotch pig easier at $32@33; No 1 Old Stafford scarce and wanted at $40@45; bar firm at $80; Russia sheet scarce and firm at 15c gold. Nails steady; cut $4.75; cut 20d $4@4.50; horse shoe 10@33c.

LATER.—Flour firm at $6.20@6.40 for shipping extras. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring $1.46@1.47; winter red western $1.57. Oats firm at 50@52c. Corn firmer; mixed western mixed in store 72¾c. Eggs firm at 20¾@22c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 20.—Receipts of cattle 1,262 cars; market 7,123 head 49 cars, an increase of 6 cars same time last week. Market fairly active at a decline of one-eighth from yesterday's prices, closing dull and unsettled. Sales of 1,129 head of Indiana steers, averaging 1,045 to 1,506 lbs, at $4.80@5.00; 128 head Kirby steers 1,210 lbs, $4.25@4.50; 100 Wisconsin steers, 1,263 lbs, $5.35; 167 Michigan, 1,065 to 1,235 lbs, $4.60@5.15; 74 Canada steers, 1,050 to 1,175 lbs, $4.25@4.50; 100 do, 1,045 to 1,098 lbs, $4@4.12½; 75 Ohio steers, 1,261 to 1,440 lbs, $5.00@5.75; 123 Illinois steers, 1,224 to 1,340 lbs, $5.70@5.80. Sheep quiet and unchanged. Lambs steady and unchanged; sales of 1,900 Canada lambs, 75 to 81 lbs, at $5.50@5.65; 119 Canada sheep, 107 to 178 lbs, at $5.00@5.75; 94 Michigan, 84 lbs, at $4.00@5.00; 200 Indiana, 92 to 95 lbs, at $5.12½; 413 Ohio, 82 lbs, at $5.00; 463 State, 78 to 90 lbs, at $4.25@5.00 Hogs, 7,000 receipts of 1,295 cars; market active and unchanged; sales of 1,137 at $4.35@5.00 for common to good.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The market continues moderately active, and prices rule steady and firmer. We quote Lacondia heavy brown drills at 14c; Pepperell, 10-4 do, 32c; Pepperells brown sheetings, 13c; Pocasset Canoe, 13c; Cabot A, 12¾c; Augusta, 12c, Nashua O, 12¾c; Cabot, 11¾c; Nashua E, 10½c; Pepperell, 9-4 bleached do, 35c; Bates O S bleached muslin, 13½c; Hartletts, 15¾c; Ballou, 14c; Amoskeag 4-7 inch, 16c; do 46 inch, 17c; Forrestdale, 16c; J & W Slater, 14¾c; Lonsdale cambric 23¾c; Lonsdale 21c; Lonsdale York Mills muslins 21c; Slatterville 13c; Monadnock 8-4 sheetings 27¾c; do 9-4 30c; do 10-4 35c; Pacific Mills printed armures 20c; printed anacapas 21c; Annilines 22c; do 3-4 Orientals colored glace 18c; American stripes 11¾@12¾c; Hamilton 13@15c; Stark A bags 26c; American A 32¾c; printed fancy calicos best makes 11¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—Tobacco active and strong sales 400 hhds; lugs $6.50@8.75; low to medium leaf $8.50@13.50; lugging quiet at 7¾@10 on primo lots. Cotton firm; middling 19¾c. Flour firm, but quiet; extra family $5.75@6. Wheat firm; choice red and white $1.35@1.40 on arrival. Oats firm, sold in bulk, 38@40c on arrival. Corn steady; white in bulk on arrival 57c. Rye firm; prime on arrival 75c. Provisions dull and heavy. Mess pork $13.00 cash; $13.50 on orders. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾c; no sides clear rib 7¾c; do clear 8c; packed 8¼c; sugar cured hams 14¾c; do canvassed 15¾c; do plain 14¾c. Lard quiet; in tierce 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¾c. Whisky steady, at 91c. to 92c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Cotton steady at 19¾c. Flour buoyant but unsettled; family $6.25@6.75. Wheat scarce and firm; none offering. Corn firm at 55c. Rye firm. Oats quiet. Barley unchanged. Groceries and oils steady. Eggs advanced to 22c. Butter scarce and firm at 22@25c. Cheese active, and advanced to 11¾@12c. Pork firm at $12.75@13. Lard active, and advanced; prime steam 9¾c; firm at 9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c; Bulk meats unsettled; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c, 8¼c, mostly held a shade higher. Bacon advanced; shoulders 7¾c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Hams advanced to 16¾c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Flour less active; extra family Wisconsin $6.75; do Minnesota $7.25@7.50; Illinois and Ohio $6.50@7.25; St. Louis $7.50@8.50. Wheat scarce and firm; red Ohio $1.36; amber $1.55. Corn: yellow 58@59c; mixed western 56c. Oats firm at 50@52c; mixed 48@50c. Whisky firm. Petroleum: crude 17¾c; refined 23¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady: No 2 white Wabash $1.41; No 3 do $1.36; No 1 white Michigan $1.41; No 2 do $1.36; amber Michigan $1.45@1.47½; No 1 amber Illinois $1.40; No 2 red $1.32; No 3 do $1.28; rejected red $1.15. Corn quiet low mixed 50¾c. Oats steady; No 1 38c; No 2 36c; Michigan 37c; rejected 34c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat: No 2 firm at $1.16¾@1.16¾ for cash; $1.15¾@1.16¾ for August; No 1 $1.22; No 2 $1.17; No 3 firm at 93¾c. Corn: No 2 mixed 48c. Rye: No 1 firm at 64¾c. Barley: No 2 firm at 65c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Sugar: good to fair 11c; wide crystallized 13c. No molasses. Cotton quiet; sales 250 bales good ordinary 17¾@18¾c; low middling 19@

HOME NEWS.

First Grand Rally.—Republican mass meeting at City Hall this evening.

Twelfth ward Republicans will find a notice concerning them on the first page.

Boy Wanted—One who will make himself generally useful in our composing room. Inquire during this afternoon.

Route for Sale.—A good paying route on this paper can be had by an energetic man. Call at GAZETTE Counting-room to-day.

Sent to the Work House.—The following persons were yesterday sent to the County Work House by Mayor Brush: John Dougherty, for vagrancy, six months; James McLaughlin, disorderly conduct, thirty days; John Fish, disorderly conduct, twenty days.

Flush and Full.—A man from the rural districts was picked up last night, about twelve o'clock, on the railroad track on Liberty street in a drunk and fast asleep. He had on his person $1,384.87. He was taken to the lock-up and when he had become sufficiently sober he was sent to a hotel, upon his leaving the money at the Captain's office.

Child Poisoned.—Yesterday morning Mrs. A. W. Crandall, in a mistake, gave her sick child, two or three years of age, a spoonful of an eye-salve mixture containing sugar of lead, in place of its medicine. As soon as the mistake was discovered, Dr. Drake was called in and rendered medical aid, and it is now thought the child will recover. Its parents are both mutes, and reside in Birmingham.

Narrow Escape.—David Hanna got a little too much to drink yesterday, and became sleepy. He climbed the Handle Railroad near the Union Depot, for his little bed, and while enjoying a comfortable snooze there, was dragged off by the train just in time to escape being run over by a train. Officer John Stack who rescued him, took him to the lock-up, where he was confined on a charge of drunkenness.

"Habitual Drunkenness."

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, a petition was presented from Mrs. Catharine Nestor, of Birmingham, praying that a writ *de senatio inquerendo* be issued for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the sanity of her brother, Richard Ertle. The petitioner alleged that "habitual drunkenness" he had become incapacitated for business, and as he was in possession of personal property and real estate of value, it was desirable that some competent person be appointed to take charge of his affairs.

The writ was ordered.

New Horse Market.

Pittsburgh has long felt the want of a good horse market and sales stables. Parties having horses to sell, as well as those wanting to buy, have had no place they could rely upon to be suited. Mr. Wilhelm, a practical man who understands his business, has been persuaded by his friends to supply the want here, and has opened a market and sales stable at No. 236 Penn street, where he has every facility that is required. The situation is a good one, and parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Remember his number is 236 Penn, between Hancock and Seventh streets.

Outrageous Assault.

Yesterday an old man named Wm. Kidney, a resident of Temperanceville, appeared before Alderman McMasters, and lodged an information against Francis Miller for assault and battery. It is alleged that Miller, who is a stout young rolling mill hand, came to the house of Kidney's daughter on Saturday night and called him out. He had no sooner appeared at the door than he received a violent blow which knocked him down, and dislocated his arm. The old man, who is about seventy years of age, was unable to come out yesterday, but will attend court and make the charge as we have stated. Miller was arrested and held for a hearing.

That Young Thief Captured.

Louis Fasilla, the proprietor of the fruit stand on Sixth street, who was recently robbed by a boy in his employ, started in pursuit of the thief and shortly afterward. He traced him to Chicago, as will be seen by the following dispatch to his friends here:

CHICAGO, September 20, 1871.

"I have the boy locked up in my house: I have found everything except the money and check; he sent check back; answer immediately if so.

The check spoken of was, as we have already mentioned in the GAZETTE, received here some days ago, and a dispatch to that effect forwarded by Mr. Fasilla yesterday.

At City Hall this evening the first Republican mass meeting of the campaign will be held.

A Youthful Miscreant.

Officer Holmes, of the Allegheny police, yesterday made an information before Mayor Callow against John Francis, charging him with malicious mischief. It appears that John and several other young Americans on the North Side, have a mania for breaking gas lamps, which they look upon as a very creditable extent for some time past. John has been detected in exercising his talent, but no single throw he can break all four lights out of a lamp. One particular lamp against which he seems to have a spite has been three times served in this way, and hence the information was made as above and a warrant issued for his arrest. It is said that several others will be lodged against several other youngsters as soon as their names are known.

Organization of the Consolidated Gas Co.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company was held yesterday at the office of C. H. Armstrong, Esq. The meeting was organized by selecting Mr. C. H. Armstrong, President, and John C. Barr, Esq., Secretary. On motion, Robert Pitcairn was elected Judge, J. B. Hutchinson and John Dilworth were elected to hold the election for officers. After being sworn by Alderman Taylor they proceeded to hold an election, which resulted in the following named gentlemen being elected:

President—C. H. Armstrong.

Managers—J. McC. Creighton, Wm. M. Smith, A. H. Bryer, P. W. Mackenzie, Robert Dilworth.

Secretary—J. C. Barr.

Treasurer—Robert Dickson.

Charge of Conspiracy.

In November last Robert Kelly, of McKeesport, sold a horse to John H. McClurg, of this city, for $120, stating that he was selling it for his brother-in-law, who was the owner. The new owner was in undisturbed possession until some two months later, when his brother-in-law, Daniel Kiefer, called and demanded its return, alleging that he had loaned the horse to Kelly, with the understanding that if he could get $300 to sell. Mr. McC'urg refused to give up the property unless claimed and confirming his title to the animal, and Kiefer proceeded against him for trover and conversion. Lately he got a verdict for $230 in one of our courts. Feeling that he had been unjustly dealt with, he went before Alderman Donaldson and made information charging Kelly and Kiefer with conspiracy and false pretense. Kelly was arrested and gave bail in $500 to answer. Kiefer has not yet been arrested.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Little Faust" was one of the most successful pieces yet presented by the Comic Opera Company. It is a sparkling, laughable and artistic composition, and was received with marked favor by the large and select audience that witnessed it last night. Mrs. Oates, and all the members of her brilliant and versatile company, were liberally rewarded with hearty and frequent rounds of applause. To-night, "The Flower Girls of Paris" will be presented.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The Abbot Troupe still continue to attract very large audiences at this popular temple of the drama. Last evening the large auditorium was again crowded in every part, and Manager Beamer deserves the thanks of play-goers for his enterprise in securing so excellent a combination as the one now playing an engagement at his house.

Still They Come.

Yesterday morning a *capias* was issued from the Prothonotary's office in each of two different slander cases. In the first case a young woman from Port Perry, named Rachel Weish, complained that Bill and Mike Duffy had endeavored to ruin her in public estimation and infamy and disgrace by making statements and insinuations derogatory to her character and hurtful to her good name. Ten thousand dollars is the amount that would prove acceptable to Rachel.

The next litigants came from Stanwix street, in that part of the city known as the Point. Peter and Hannah Connors allege against Patrick Connors that he applied epithets to them the reverse of complimentary, insinuating vigorously that they were drunken rogues, and that Mrs. Connors had written a "false" letter to the "said country." The amount of $10,000 would be considered by the plaintiffs in the case a sufficient equivalent for their loss of reputation.

The political issues will be ably discussed at City Hall this evening by distinguished speakers.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

Jacob Lessianer to John G. Hoffman, July 5, 1871; 30 by 120 feet in the borough of St. Clair, with buildings $800

C. H. Love to S. D. Sterrett, October 1, 1871; 166 by 136 feet in Oakdale $600

A. G. Patton to Conrad Schlegel, September 13, 1871; 20 by 100 on Webster street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh $875

James Davis to Conrad Schlegel, January 5, 1871; 25 by 97 feet on Brady street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh $900

Jonathan Gallagher et al. to Solomon Moon, July 1, 1870; 1 acre and 147 perches in Reserve township $2,950

Ella Matthew et al. to Wm. Salt, September 19, 1870, 96 by 100 feet in plan of the Poor Farm, Shaler township $725

T. H. Patterson to Matthew Siddel, August 4, 1871; 3 acres in Ross township $3,000

Peter O'Hanlon to Wm. Shew; 60 by 90 feet, Walnut street, Temperanceville $4,000

Mary C. Phillips to Philip Kirsch, September 18, 1865; 1 acre in Lower St. Clair township. $1,150

Coulter Crew Challenges the Wards.

We learn from the Cohoes York *Clipper* of this week that the Coulter-Biglin crew, not satisfied with the result of either the Halifax or Saturday's regattas, have challenged the Ward brothers or any other crew in the United States to a five or six mile race for from one thousand to five thousand dollars a side. In reference to the challenge published in that paper the *Clipper* says:

"As the Wards have heretofore expressed their willingness to meet any of these crews, subsequent to the late regatta at Saratoga, it is to be supposed that they will pay prompt attention to this challenge and meet with a favorable answer. That the effects of illness upon Coulter, the stroke oarsman of the *America*, was such as to materially detract from his strength, is undeniable, and it is the earnest wish of very many that a meeting upon equitable terms may be arranged between these rival American crews. The Biglins appear very desirous of making such a match, and we trust that the Wards will give them the opportunity they ask for. If not, perhaps they can find others to contend with them."

From the same paper we learn that the Paris crew announce their intention to participate in no more four-oared contests after the present season, and to retire as champions of the world on the first of October unless challenged for a match prior to that date by any other crew in the country.

BARRY, THE WIFE MURDERER.

The Trial Commenced—History of the Case—Appearance of the Prisoner—The Testimony.

Yesterday morning the case of Patrick Barry, charged with killing his wife, came up for trial in the Criminal Court, Judge Sterrett presiding.

THE GENERAL FACTS

connected with the case are perhaps still fresh in the minds of our readers. On the morning of July 11th, Mrs. Catherine Barry, the wife of the prisoner, was found dead in her bed at the house of her husband in Monongahela Borough. The body was horribly mutilated, the left side of her head being entirely crushed in, and the remains exhibited many deep gashes and other evidences of the manner in which she came to her death. A hatchet clotted with blood lay on the floor at the bedside, which attested the nature of the weapon used by the person who committed the crime. The husband of the deceased at once admitted his guilt, and was taken into custody, and subsequently, committed by the Coroner to answer the charge of murder.

Barry is a man about sixty-five years of age; his wife was fifty years old. It seems they had frequent quarrels about a pension of $100 which had been paid by the Government to them on account of a son who was killed in the army. This sum Barry gave to his wife to keep until they got too old to work, when it would become of use to them. Shortly before the murder, Barry conceived the idea that his wife had used the money or given it away, and upon not getting any satisfactory answer he then he questioned her about it, he quarreled with her. The result of one of these quarrels was the murder.

The case came up shortly after the opening of Court in the morning—the

PRISONER BEING BROUGHT IN

about half past nine o'clock. He is a stout heavy set man with very black hair and shaggy whiskers. His hair hung down almost to his eyes and partially concealed a very low forehead. His eyes are deep set, and small, and he has a startled look as though ever in dread of some harm. He was clothed in a dark flannel shirt, threadbare coat, and pants—the latter being held up by a strap around the waist, white woolen stockings and low slippers. He appeared to pay no attention to the proceedings and seemed as innocent of the interest of the business, as though his mind was utter vacuity. Some say this is the old "insanity dodge," whilst others believe him to be as he really appears, insane. He sat in the box generally with his face towards the spectators outside the rails and occasionally for a moment, turned around to view the Court. If he be not imbecile, he plays the part well. The attendance in the lobby was large—as it usually is when a murder trial is in progress. After the prisoner had been brought in, the counsel in the case were announced—for the prosecution, District Attorney Pearson, assisted by R. J. Powers, Esq.; for the defense, W. C. Moreland and E. A. Montooth, Esqrs.

The following jurors were then sworn, and took their places in the box as jurors: Robert Graham, John R. Murdock, A. J. Reynolds, George Snyder, Joseph Marsheter, Emanuel Ecker, W. J. Latimer, John Atkinson, George Sims, George Linderman, Asner Vankirk, Joseph L. Rice.

PLEADS GUILTY.

The indictment was read to the prisoner, who stood up, and, in reply to the usual question, said in low trembling voice, "I believe I did harm her. I killed her."

The counsel for the defense, by permission of the Court, now entered a plea of not guilty and asked that the trial proceed.

K. J. Powers, Esq., in behalf of the prosecution, then opened the case briefly, after which

THE TESTIMONY

of the witnesses commenced.

Thomas Collins, sworn—I live in Monongahela borough; knew Patrick Barry; have known him about nine years; on the 11th of July last, about 11 o'clock in the morning, saw Barry standing on the side of the streets about one hundred and fifty yards from his house; heard him call to me; spoke to me to him, and said, "Good morning; how do you do, Paddy?" He answered, "I killed her." I asked him what he killed, and he said, "The old woman;" I said, "The devil you did!" and turned round and stepped back, as I did not believe what he said; I thought they might have had a muss; thought I would go round and see; I said to him, "Are you sure you killed her?" He said, "Yes; you better go up and see. I told him to come on and we would see how much he had killed her. We went up—he and I—to the house, and looked in; the door was closed; I shoved it open and looked in; we entered by the front door; the door was not locked; I didn't see the woman; then I asked him where she was; he said up stairs; he said again, "She is up stairs;" I told him to go up first; I went up after him; saw her there; I said to him, "I believe you have killed her." I asked him what he had killed her with. He said he didn't know; he then wanted to know where the Squire was; he believed he would hang. I told him he didn't need a 'Squire, to hunt up Jerry White, who is his son-in-law; he asked me where he was; I told him to go and look for him and fetch him to me. I then started for Harry Myers, the constable, and told him to arrest Barry, as he killed his wife. When we entered the room there was no one there but Catherine Barry; I saw her body; she was the wife of the prisoner at the bar; I did not see any one in the house; I was not in the house over five minutes; the house is a two story frame house, with two rooms in it; the rooms are about twelve by sixteen feet, one above the other; did not pay any particular attention to her; found her all over blood; she was lying on the bed on her left side, with one hand under her head, the other on the outside of the clothes, and one leg hanging out of the bed; her head was covered with clotted blood; saw no instrument; did not look for any; think it was a little past six o'clock when I was in there; Patrick Barry left the house with me—first and he after me. He was arrested afterwards; I knew at that time she was dead; I returned to the house with the Coroner; that was about eight or nine o'clock.

Cross-examined—I am foreman of Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Glass Works; Barry was employed at the glass furnace; he had quit about two weeks before; I saw him on the 10th of July last; he was working in Monongahela borough; knew Patrick Barry; have known him about nine years; on the 11th of July last, about 11 o'clock in the morning, saw Barry standing on the side of the streets about one hundred and fifty yards from his house; heard him call to me; spoke to him, and said, "Good morning; how do you do, Paddy?" He answered, "I killed her." I asked him what he killed, and he said, "The old woman;" I said, "The devil you did!" and turned round and stepped back, as I did not believe what he said; I thought they might have had a muss; thought I would go round and see; I said to him, "Are you sure you killed her?" He said, "Yes; you better go up and see. I told him to come on and we would see how much he had killed her. We went up—he and I—to the house, and looked in; the door was closed; I shoved it open and looked in; we entered by the front door; the door was not locked; I didn't see the woman; then I asked him where she was; he said up stairs; he said again, "She is up stairs;" I told him to go up first; I went up after him; saw her there; I said to him, "I believe you have killed her." I asked him what he had killed her with. He said he didn't know; he then wanted to know where the Squire was; he believed he would hang. I told him he didn't need a 'Squire, to hunt up Jerry White, who is his son-in-law; he asked me where he was; I told him to go and look for him and fetch him to me. I then started for Harry Myers, the constable, and told him to arrest Barry, as he killed his wife. When we entered the room there was no one there but Catherine Barry; I saw her body; she was the wife of the prisoner at the bar; I did not see any one in the house; I was not in the house over five minutes; the house is a two story frame house, with two rooms in it; the rooms are about twelve by sixteen feet, one above the other; did not pay any particular attention to her; found her all over blood; she was lying on the bed on her left side, with one hand under her head, the other on the outside of the clothes, and one leg hanging out of the bed; her head was covered with clotted blood; saw no instrument; did not look for any; think it was a little past six o'clock when I was in there; Patrick Barry left the house with me—first and he after me. He was arrested afterwards; I knew at that time she was dead; I returned to the house with the Coroner; that was about eight or nine o'clock.

Jane Barry, sworn—I am forman of Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Glass Works; Barry was employed at the glass furnace; he had quit about two weeks before; I saw him on the 10th of July last; he was working in Monongahela borough; knew Patrick Barry; have known him about nine years; on the 11th of July last, about 11 o'clock in the morning, saw Barry standing on the side of the streets about one hundred and fifty yards from his house; heard him call to me; spoke to him, and said, "Good morning; how do you do, Paddy?" He answered, "I killed her." I asked him what he killed, and he said, "The old woman;" I said, "The devil you did!" and turned round and stepped back, as I did not believe what he said; I thought they might have had a muss; thought I would go round and see; I said to him, "Are you sure you killed her?" He said, "Yes; you better go up and see. I told him to come on and we would see how much he had killed her. We went up—he and I—to the house, and looked in; the door was closed; I shoved it open and looked in; we entered by the front door; the door was not locked; I didn't see the woman; then I asked him where she was; he said up stairs; he said again, "She is up stairs;" I told him to go up first; I went up after him; saw her there; I said to him, "I believe you have killed her." I asked him what he had killed her with. He said he didn't know; he then wanted to know where the Squire was; he believed he would hang. I told him he didn't need a 'Squire, to hunt up Jerry White, who is his son-in-law; he asked me where he was; I told him to go and look for him and fetch him to me. I then started for Harry Myers, the constable, and told him to arrest Barry, as he killed his wife. When we entered the room there was no one there but Catherine Barry; I saw her body; she was the wife of the prisoner at the bar; I did not see any one in the house; I was not in the house over five minutes; the house is a two story frame house, with two rooms in it; the rooms are about twelve by sixteen feet, one above the other; did not pay any particular attention to her; found her all over blood; she was lying on the bed on her left side, with one hand under her head, the other on the outside of the clothes, and one leg hanging out of the bed; her head was covered with clotted blood; saw no instrument; did not look for any; think it was a little past six o'clock when I was in there; Patrick Barry left the house with me—first and he after me. He was arrested afterwards; I knew at that time she was dead; I returned to the house with the Coroner; that was about eight or nine o'clock.

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THE OIL MEN'S MATINEE.

More Suits Entered—A Prize of $200,000—Four Notes in Dispute—An Endorser Gets Anxious—And Seeks Relief in Court.

The gentlemen whom the public somehow associate with the famous "Bull Oil Ring" of two years ago, and whose affairs are just now engaging the attention of the Courts, seem to be stirred up to an unwonted enthusiastic admiration for law, and are assiduously endeavoring to fully possess themselves of legal lore. The first manifestation of this new feeling was given last week by Dr. Hostetter, who was quickly followed by a return attack from the other side, and now as a third essay, comes Mr. Samuel McClurkan, who earnestly appeals for the refunding of over $300,000, which is the amount of the deficiency in his exchequer, caused by the protesting of several notes upon which he happened unfortunately to be an endorser.

The matter came up in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, when Mr. McClurkan, through his attorney, entered proceedings against Messrs. Byers & Co. to compel payment of four notes, of which the following are copies:

$50,000. PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1869.

Sixteen months after date we promise to pay to the order of Dr. D. Hostetter ——— with which had been paid by the Government to them on account of a son who was killed in the army. This sum Barry gave to his wife to keep until they got too old to work, when it would become of use to them. Shortly before the murder, Barry conceived the idea that his wife had used the money or given it away, and upon not getting any satisfactory answer he then he questioned her about it, he quarreled with her. The result of one of these quarrels was the murder.

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about half past nine o'clock. He is a stout heavy set man with very black hair and shaggy whiskers. His hair hung down almost to his eyes and partially concealed a very low forehead. His eyes are deep set, and small, and he has a startled look as though ever in dread of some harm. He was clothed in a dark flannel shirt, threadbare coat, and pants—the latter being held up by a strap around the waist, white woolen stockings and low slippers. He appeared to pay no attention to the proceedings and seemed as innocent of the interest of the business, as though his mind was utter vacuity. Some say this is the old "insanity dodge," whilst others believe him to be as he really appears, insane. He sat in the box generally with his face towards the spectators outside the rails and occasionally for a moment, turned around to view the Court. If he be not imbecile, he plays the part well. The attendance in the lobby was large—as it usually is when a murder trial is in progress. After the prisoner had been brought in, the counsel in the case were announced—for the prosecution, District Attorney Pearson, assisted by R. J. Powers, Esq.; for the defense, W. C. Moreland and E. A. Montooth, Esqrs.

The following jurors were then sworn, and took their places in the box as jurors: Robert Graham, John R. Murdock, A. J. Reynolds, George Snyder, Joseph Marsheter, Emanuel Ecker, W. J. Latimer, John Atkinson, George Sims, George Linderman, Asner Vankirk, Joseph L. Rice.

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The indictment was read to the prisoner, who stood up, and, in reply to the usual question, said in low trembling voice, "I believe I did harm her. I killed her."

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THE TESTIMONY

of the witnesses commenced.

Thomas Collins, sworn—I live in Monongahela borough; knew Patrick Barry; have known him about nine years; on the 11th of July last, about 11 o'clock in the morning, saw Barry standing on the side of the streets about one hundred and fifty yards from his house; heard him call to me; spoke to him, and said, "Good morning; how do you do, Paddy?" He answered, "I killed her." I asked him what he killed, and he said, "The old woman;" I said, "The devil you did!" and turned round and stepped back, as I did not believe what he said; I thought they might have had a muss; thought I would go round and see; I said to him, "Are you sure you killed her?" He said, "Yes; you better go up and see. I told him to come on and we would see how much he had killed her. We went up—he and I—to the house, and looked in; the door was closed; I shoved it open and looked in; we entered by the front door; the door was not locked; I didn't see the woman; then I asked him where she was; he said up stairs; he said again, "She is up stairs;" I told him to go up first; I went up after him; saw her there; I said to him, "I believe you have killed her." I asked him what he had killed her with. He said he didn't know; he then wanted to know where the Squire was; he believed he would hang. I told him he didn't need a 'Squire, to hunt up Jerry White, who is his son-in-law; he asked me where he was; I told him to go and look for him and fetch him to me. I then started for Harry Myers, the constable, and told him to arrest Barry, as he killed his wife. When we entered the room there was no one there but Catherine Barry; I saw her body; she was the wife of the prisoner at the bar; I did not see any one in the house; I was not in the house over five minutes; the house is a two story frame house, with two rooms in it; the rooms are about twelve by sixteen feet, one above the other; did not pay any particular attention to her; found her all over blood; she was lying on the bed on her left side, with one hand under her head, the other on the outside of the clothes, and one leg hanging out of the bed; her head was covered with clotted blood; saw no instrument; did not look for any; think it was a little past six o'clock when I was in there; Patrick Barry left the house with me—first and he after me. He was arrested afterwards; I knew at that time she was dead; I returned to the house with the Coroner; that was about eight or nine o'clock.

Cross-examined—I am foreman of Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Glass Works; Barry was employed at the glass furnace; he had quit about two weeks before; I saw him on the 10th of July last; he was working in Monongahela borough; knew Patrick Barry; have known him about nine years; on the 11th of July last, about 11 o'clock in the morning, saw Barry standing on the side of the streets about one hundred and fifty yards from his house; heard him call to me; spoke to him, and said, "Good morning; how do you do, Paddy?" He answered, "I killed her." I asked him what he killed, and he said, "The old woman;" I said, "The devil you did!" and turned round and stepped back, as I did not believe what he said; I thought they might have had a muss; thought I would go round and see; I said to him, "Are you sure you killed her?" He said, "Yes; you better go up and see. I told him to come on and we would see how much he had killed her. We went up—he and I—to the house, and looked in; the door was closed; I shoved it open and looked in; we entered by the front door; the door was not locked; I didn't see the woman; then I asked him where she was; he said up stairs; he said again, "She is up stairs;" I told him to go up first; I went up after him; saw her there; I said to him, "I believe you have killed her." I asked him what he had killed her with. He said he didn't know; he then wanted to know where the Squire was; he believed he would hang. I told him he didn't need a 'Squire, to hunt up Jerry White, who is his son-in-law; he asked me where he was; I told him to go and look for him and fetch him to me. I then started for Harry Myers, the constable, and told him to arrest Barry, as he killed his wife. When we entered the room there was no one there but Catherine Barry; I saw her body; she was the wife of the prisoner at the bar; I did not see any one in the house; I was not in the house over five minutes; the house is a two story frame house, with two rooms in it; the rooms are about twelve by sixteen feet, one above the other; did not pay any particular attention to her; found her all over blood; she was lying on the bed on her left side, with one hand under her head, the other on the outside of the clothes, and one leg hanging out of the bed; her head was covered with clotted blood; saw no instrument; did not look for any; think it was a little past six o'clock when I was in there; Patrick Barry left the house with me—first and he after me. He was arrested afterwards; I knew at that time she was dead; I returned to the house with the Coroner; that was about eight or nine o'clock.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Before Alderman Moreland, John Sullivan charged Malachi Burns with false pretences. It is alleged that the prosecutor contracted a bill for boarding of $4 50 with defendant, which he settled. Afterwards defendant went to the office of the A. V. R. R., and drew that amount, in the name of himself, out of Sullivan's account. Warrant issued.

Alderman Koenig issued a warrant for Philip Bolter, charged on oath of his wife Christina Bolter, with an assault in shape of beating her in the face with his fists in an outbreaking manner.

Michael Leahy preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Schriber, before Alderman O'Donnell. A piece of wood was the weapon used. The accused was held for a hearing.

Before Alderman McMasters, Mr. B. Welker, of East Birmingham, made an information charging John Burke with assault and battery. Mr. Welker, who is a cripple, alleges that Burke came up to him on the street a few nights ago and asked him to give him a job of work. Mr. Welker replied that he had as many hands as he needed, whereupon the applicant for work struck him a severe blow in the face. He was fined and, in default of bail, jailed for trial. He is said to be a ruffian of some note, who lately arrived here from New York.

Alderman McMasters issued a warrant for the arrest of Wesling a grocer on Fifth avenue, who is charged with committing an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Charles Burns. The latter states that she was chopping stove wood on his own premises when the accused approached and accused him of stealing the wood. An altercation ensued, during which the offense was committed.

John and Lucy Ann Ram are strangers in the city. Yesterday afternoon John was arrested for drunkenness and locked up. Lucy Ann waited three hours before she was released until John had a hearing, and when their statement was made of their poverty and the fact that they were going South the next day he was released. An hour afterwards they were both brought in, however, "unco' fu," and were locked up.

Mrs. Sarah McCune, made an information before Alderman Mitchell, of the Seventeenth ward, charging Dan Dougherty with an attempt to defraud. Mrs. McCune alleges that Dougherty owes her ten dollars for board and has borrowed three dollars more from her. Learning that he was about to start for Philadelphia, she had him arrested. He happened to have friends with him at the time and succeeded in getting out of the scrape.

Sarah McKeever brought suit before Alderman McMasters against Terry Burns, charging him with open lewdness and with making indecent proposals to her. Burns and the husband of the prosecutrix are mill hands at Woods' Run. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Michael Kelly, a dealer in vegetables in the Diamond market, made information before Alderman Neeper against John Wymand, a resident of East Liberty, for larceny as bailee. Wymand bought some vegetables from Kelly, and it is charged, borrowed two baskets to take them home in, and has failed to return the baskets. Warrant issued.

Mayor Brush sent to the Work House the renowned Billy Diehl for three months as a vagrant. Robert Gillespie six months for vagrancy, and Michael Sullivan for thirty days for acting disorderly in the Mayor's office.

Margaret Doherty sues Matthew Gordon before Alderman Donaldson for surety of the peace. The unpleasantness grew out of one of those little rows that disturb the serenity of life at the Point occasionally.

James McGovern made information before Squire Kelsel, charging James Caverly with disorderly conduct and threatening to whip the deponent. Warrant issued.

Justice Hasbrook issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named Blyle, for choking and striking Joseph Kern.

Sebastian Keddinger is charged by George Sherring, before Squire Conrad, of St. Clair, with attempting to create disturbances in the defendant's family. Warrant was issued.

Before Alderman Taylor Samuel Cooper charged James Greenwood with assault and battery. James entered a cross-suit before the same magistrate, charging Samuel with a similar offense. The parties were held for a hearing this evening.

Tom Dunlevy and Dan Muncey being duly drunk, during the night of Tuesday last fell out upon the public highway known as Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and engage in warfare, whereupon they were by the officers of the law arrested, and upon Thomas, a fine of three dollars and the costs was imposed, while Daniel incurred the city finances in the sum of $25 and costs.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.

Another Concert on Saturday Evening.

We have already noticed through our columns, that a check had been received from the Temperance Syndicate by the Park Commission, to provide for a concert on Saturday evening last, but coming too late, the concert was deferred. As will be seen below, the next concert will be given on Saturday evening of this week. We give below the correspondence in full:

PITTSBURGH, September 15, 1871.

J. B. OXLEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Enclosed is a check for eighty dollars for the music in the Park to-morrow.

So far as I have heard, the selections performed by the band have been universally admired.

I trust the weather will be favorable on Saturday, and remain

Yours truly,

ANTHONY M. COCHRANE.

ALLEGHENY, September 19, 1871.

ANTHONY M. COCHRANE, Esq—*Dear Sir*: Your favor inclosing check for $80, to provide for music in the park, was received on Saturday last, but owing to the dampness of the ground, it was deemed advisable, upon consultation with some members of the Commission, to postpone the music until Saturday, September 23d, 1871, at which time, commencing at 3 P. M., and continuing until 8 P. M., (providing the weather is favorable), a performance will be given by the Masonic Band of McClure township.

Thanking you for your continued liberality, I remain, on behalf of the Park Commission, yours, truly. J. R. OXLEY,

Secretary Park Commission.

We presume that this will be the last concert of the season, as the evenings are now too cold to witness an out-door entertainment with any degree of satisfaction. The concerts given thus far have proved a success in every particular, and we earnestly trust that the Allegheny City "Fathers" will perceive the wisdom, by next season, of appropriating a sufficient sum of money to provide for "Music in the Park" throughout the summer months.

A MEETING OF DRUGGISTS.

Formation of a Pharmaceutical Society—Some Business Done, &c.

The druggists of this city and Allegheny held another meeting last evening, at the St. Clair Hotel, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Pharmaceutical Society. The meeting was called to order by Mr. N. McClarre, President *pro tem*.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, appointed at the meeting on the 7th inst., presented a report which was read and accepted.

The Constitution and By-laws, as reported by the Committee, were then taken up, considered *seriatim*, and adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to make nominations for permanent officers, when the following named gentlemen were nominated:

President—H. P. Schwartz, Jos. Abel.

First Vice President—Jas. R. Clark, N. McClarren, W. H. Brill, F. H. Eggers.

Second Vice President—M. J. McGann, A. J. Rankin, S. H. Druit, H. Lutz.

Recording Secretary—A. J. Rankin, N. McClarren, J. F. Neeley, Jos. Abel.

Corresponding Secretary—D. Davis, A. J. Rankin, J. R. Clark, W. H. Brill, M. J. McGann.

Treasurer—A. J. Rankin, W. H. Brill, Jos. Abel, F. H. Hill, A. Mockelburg.

The meeting adjourned, to meet Thursday evening, 28th inst., for the purpose of electing officers. The place of meeting will be advertised in the daily papers.

Special Notice to Gentlemen.

I am just in receipt of a magnificent stock of gents' Canton flannel shirts and drawers. These goods are manufactured in a superior manner, to which I invite the attention of my patrons and the public generally.

J. R. PUTNAM,
Gents' Furnisher, 72 Fifth avenue.

This is the Time.

To get the choice goods at the grand opening of the great store of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

Hot Soup Lunch, at Oil Exchange, No. 236 Penn street, every day.

POLITICAL.

Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh.

All Republican Voters of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet this Thursday evening, September 21st, at 7½ o'clock, at the Franklin street school house, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

GEO. B. CHALMERS,
Chairman of Committee.

Republican Vigilance Committee.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

John Megraw,	B. Kennedy,
J. E. B. Hazzeli,	A. Davidson,
Hugh McNeill,	Joseph Craig,
B. Stoots,	George Tomlesom,
Park Painter,	A. C. Patterson,
John Keown,	John G. Stevenson,
David Lewis,	Thomas Cutler,
John Hazlett,	Samuel Pollock,
John P. Dean,	Alex. Beggs,
Peter Walter,	Jos. Pearson,
Theodore Myler,	J. C. Patterson,
James Graham,	A. Wakefield,
Joseph Shallenberger,	James Brown,
Wm. T. Paul,	Charles Reade,
Joel Smith,	D. N. Mullin,
Thomas McCance,	Lewis Moul,
Wm. B. Rodgers,	Andrew Lindsey,
George D. Wise,	John C. Shurff,
Alex. Pastly,	Thomas H. Rabe,
Charles Dudley,	Wm. Brown,
Wm. Phillips,	Samuel Magown,
John Updegraff,	Alex. Carson,
John C. Dallas,	R. M. Blair,
D. Hostetter,	G. Fawcett,
James Caldwell,	Wm. Clendening,
Richard Armstrong,	John Mitchell,
S. Barker,	James M. Cooper,
A. J. Steele,	C. C. Hussey,
H. T. Ehlers,	S. A. Purviance,
D. Hostetter,	Wm. Jones,
L. Walters, Jr.,	August Eukey,
C. Lappy,	Wm. Atkinson,
John S. Stagel,	John Wills,
Wm. Smith,	S. C. Porter,
Michael Graver,	Thomas Carlin,
Wm. S. Hopkins,	John Francis,
Isaac Charles,	John Grant,
N. B. Hatch,	Jr. G. M. Shillito,
John L. Daws,	Wm. Binnecke,
John Chalfant,	
W. H. Barker,	

Wm. McKim, Ch'n. S. McKim,
Jno. Hoer, A. Black,
Wm. Hosack, John Shea,
L. J. Wainright, L. Hirsch,
Capt. C. A. Drayo, C. Upperman,
S. Deitrich, J. B. Matthews,
J. A. Kurtz, Dr. L. F. Arnsberg,
Wm. Jahn, Capt. E. M. Johnston,
John Drum, J. A. Peeples, Jr.,
Wm. Gallagher, Dr. J. Robinson,
J. G. Matthews, H. S. Wainright,
Wm. Baur, B. F. Matthews,
D. Davis, Jr., D. Davis,
K. F. Lange, C. F. Hughes,
Philip Drum, J. Wilkinson,
J. Hazeltine, C. C. Armbourg,
G. Dunn, G. McKee,
Wm. Janey, A. Hoyer,
Wm. Wainright, G. Shafer,
Wm. H. Matthews, J. Westphal,
W. B. Dravo, A. Orth,
Jos. Peeples, A.